Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork

School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology
Queen's University Belfast

Data Structure Report: No. 029

Excavations at Dunnyneill Island, Co. Down

AE/02/90 and AE/03/71

On behalf of

ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE SERVICE

Data Structure Report: Dunnyneill Islands, County Down 2002 and 2003

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(CAF DSR 029)
(Licence Nos. AE/02/90 and AE/03/71)
(SMR No. Down 024:035)

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1 Summary

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The Dunnyneill Islands lie in Strangford Lough, 2.5 kilometres to the northeast of Killyleagh. They consist of a larger and a smaller island linked by a causeway at low tide. They are strategically located so as to command both the narrows at the Lough's mouth and the entrance to the Quoile Estuary. The larger island, which is known as Dunnyneill Island, is formed from a small drumlin with a boulder clay core. It is roughly D-shaped, approximately 100 metres in maximum extent and rises to a height approximately 13 metres above sea level. The southern side of the island is defined by a steep and actively eroding cliff which faces towards the mouth of the Lough.

1.1.2 The highest point of the island consists of a flat plateau surrounded by a counter-scarped bank, ditch and inner bank, enclosing an area approximately 30 metres in diameter. The southern half of this enclosure has been lost through erosion, however, study of the extant lengths of bank and ditch suggest that originally it had an irregular layout and represents a sub-circular enclosure with at least one annexed addition. In addition to the main enclosure and annexe at the top of the island, traces of a low earthwork, which apparently enclosed the base of the hill, also survive.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 Topographic survey of both islands and excavation of the enclosure and associated earthworks on Dunnyneill Island was carried out in 2002 and 2003 with the aims of ascertaining the character of the site and quantifying the rate of its destruction through coastal erosion.

1.3 Topographic Survey

1.3.1 The topographic survey delimited the character of the main enclosure, its associated annexe and the other archaeological features on Dunnyneill Island. Analysis of the survey, combined with the study of previous surveys of the island, enabled the rate of loss of the site to the ongoing coastal erosion to be quantified. Currently, the main enclosure is being destroyed at a rate of 7.25 m² per year. It is estimated that at the current rate of erosion the main enclosure will be totally destroyed within sixty years.

1.4 Excavation

1.4.1 Eight trenches were excavated during the two seasons of investigations on Dunnyneill Island. These were variously located across the counter-scarped bank, ditch and inner bank on the northern edge of the main enclosure (Trench Two), the interior of the northern part of the main enclosure (Trenches One to Five), the interior of the eastern part of the main enclosure (Trench Eight), across the bank and ditch separating the main enclosure and the annexe (Trench Six) and across the low earthwork located towards the base of the island (Trench Seven).

1.4.2 Evidence for four phases of activity was identified during the excavation of the interior of the northern part of the enclosure. Provisional identification of artefacts recovered during the excavations, combined with a limited programme of radiocarbon dating, suggests that the phases sequentially date to the early prehistoric period (Phase 1), the sixth to seventh centuries AD (Phase 2), the centuries either side of the first millennium AD (Phase 3), whilst the final phase (Phase 4) probably dates to the Anglo-Norman period. By analogy with the phased sequence identified in the northern part of the main enclosure it is possible to provisionally phase the stratigraphic sequences excavated in the eastern part of the main enclosure (Trench Eight) and the western part of the main enclosure and adjacent annexe (Trench Six). Currently, it is not possible to date the bank and ditch located at the base of the island (Trench Seven).

1.4.3 The character of all four phases varied considerably. Phase 1 consisted of a small number of features cut into, or overlying, a silty clay loam. These features included two wall footings and a stake hole. It is probable that the contexts attributed to Phase 1 represent several different episodes of activity. Artefactual evidence suggests Late Mesolithic and Neolithic phases of activity, although the Phase 1 features can not be closely dated and may relate to the early medieval period. The most significant period of the site's occupation is Phase 2, which incorporates the construction of the main enclosure and presumably the associated annexe. A number of features attributed to Phase 2 were identified within the interior of the enclosure. These included an area of burnt clay, a single post hole, the possible base of a truncated pit and a partially slab-lined curvilinear feature. Artefact and radiocarbon dating suggests that Phase 2 dates to the sixth and seventh centuries AD. Significant Phase 2 finds include imported E-ware pottery, a large assemblage of Anglo-Saxon and Mediterranean vessel glass, and evidence of metalworking. Phase 3 was represented by a silty clay loam soil horizon with no associated features and is consistent with a period of non-intensive exploitation of the island. Finally, Phase 4 consisted of a series of levelling deposits made up of the slighted remains of the enclosure's inner bank and beach gravels. Two spreads of flag stones were

the only surviving features associated with Phase 4, the remainder had been truncated by post-medieval grazing.

1.5 Discussion

1.5.1 Assessing the character of the site during the four identified phases of activity is difficult. Given the small size of the main Dunnyneill Island, it is not obvious that a settlement on the island could be either self-supporting or sustainable in the long-term. The Phase 2 occupation has characteristics previously associated with both emporia and high status settlement sites in western Britain and Ireland during the early medieval period. Consequently, it is argued that during the sixth and seventh centuries AD the site had a dual emporium-high status settlement function. It is suggested that the site would only have been occupied when seaborne merchants visited Strangford Lough. Members of the local Dál Fiatach dynasty would have travelled to Dunnyneill Island with their retinue and provided hospitality for the merchants whilst trading was conducted. Such hospitable arrangements would encourage the merchants to continue dealing with the local secular elite, rather than seek trading arrangements with rival, neighbouring kingdoms. It is suggested that the reasons for the abandonment of the Phase 2 occupation of the site are linked with the failure of the late sixth and seventh century Atlantic seaboard trading routes to prosper in comparison to those located in the North Sea zone.

1.5.2 The archaeological evidence relating to Phase 4 is largely restricted to deposits associated with the deliberate slighting of the inner bank and the deposition of levelling deposits. Little of the bank material was incorporated into the ditch suggesting that the motivation in slighting the bank was not to remove the enclosure's boundary, but to create a flat plateau at the top of the island in order to facilitate a new episode of activity. The only surviving features associated with this phase of activity were two spreads of flag stones, which may be the remains of either a floor or footings for a walled structure. A precise date for this final phase of activity is uncertain, however, a stud-headed stick pin recovered from the Phase 3 soil horizon indicates that the levelling could not have occurred before the mid eleventh century AD. Given the lack of evidence for structures relating to this final phase of occupation it is difficult to evaluate either its character or duration, however, a buckle of late twelfth to late fourteenth century date, was recovered from the topsoil suggesting that, whatever form it took, the occupation extended into the Anglo-Norman period. This suggests that Phase 4 may have coincided with the establishment of John de Courcy's Lordship of Ulster following his invasion of the kingdom of Dál Fiatach in 1177. Given the strategic position of Dunnyneill Island, it is plausible that it may have been reoccupied during this period of political change and instability.

1.6 Recommendations

1.6.1 The results of the survey and excavation on Dunnyneill Island justify full and detailed publication. Provisional analysis of the site detailed in this report demonstrates that it is of considerable importance to our understanding of early medieval Ireland. The evidence for Dunnyneill Island's role in the long distance trading systems of the early medieval period will inform current academic debate about the significance of maritime trade in western Britain and Ireland. In addition to its contribution to the archaeology of the early medieval period, the excavations uncovered significant evidence of the prehistoric and medieval use of the island which also warrant publication. It is recommended that a comprehensive report on the excavations is prepared for publication in a prestigious, peer-reviewed journal. To facilitate the writing of this report a comprehensive programme of specialist study of the artefact assemblage and animal bone is recommended. It is also proposed that a limited programme of radiocarbon dating is undertaken.

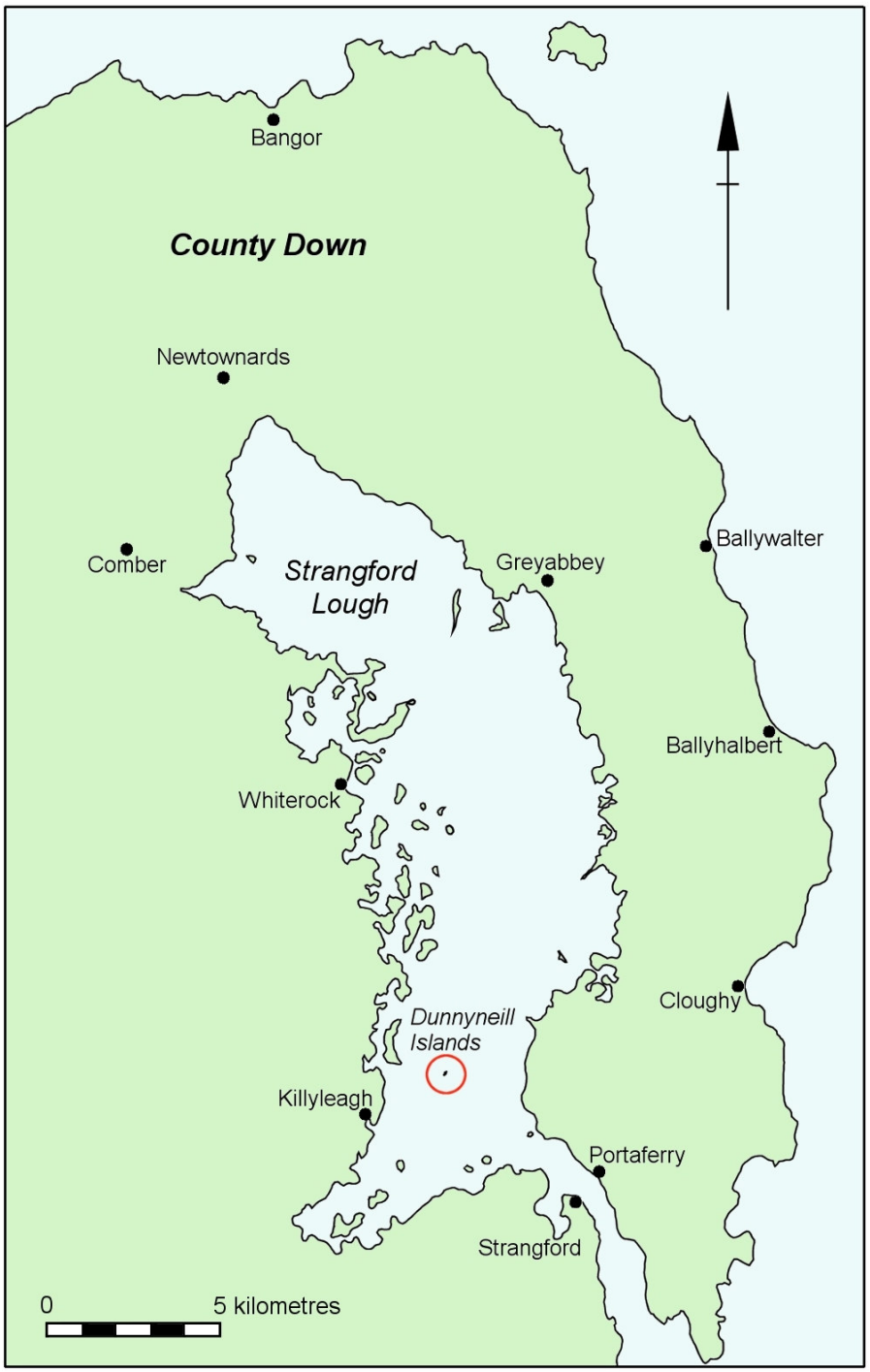

Figure One: Location Map

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the preliminary results of the two seasons of topographic survey and archaeological excavation at Dunnyneill Island, undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast. This fieldwork was undertaken from the 23rd September to the 4th October 2002 (Licence No. AE/02/90) and from the 4th August to the 12th September 2003 (Licence No. AE/03/71) on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage who funded the investigations.

2.1.2 The two seasons of excavation were undertaken as if they were a single project. Context numbers, small find numbers and sample numbers used during the second year ran on from those used during the 2002 excavation season. A report has previously been prepared on the first season of fieldwork at Dunnyneill Island (cf. McCormick, Macdonald and Adams 2002). The interpretation of the results of the first season was refined following the second year of excavations. Consequently, the current report supersedes the earlier report and integrates the findings of both seasons of fieldwork into a single narrative.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 The Dunnyneill Islands lie in Strangford Lough, 2.5 kilometres to the northeast of Killyleagh (Grid Reference J547538) (Figure One). They consist of a larger and a smaller island which are linked by a causeway at low tide. A narrow gravel bar, barely visible at high tide, lies approximately 200 metres to the east of the islands. Uniquely, of all the islands in Strangford Lough, the Dunnyneill Islands are strategically located so as to command both the narrows at the Lough's mouth and the entrance to the Quoile Estuary. The main island, which is known as Dunnyneill Island, is formed from a small drumlin with a boulder clay core. It is roughly D-shaped, approximately 100 metres in maximum extent, rises to a height approximately 13 metres above sea level and is currently covered by trees. Unusually for a drumlin, the summit of the island is flat. The southern side of the main island is defined by a steep and actively eroding cliff which faces towards the mouth of the Lough. There are no well defined landing places on the island although it is possible to land on the northern shore with relative ease (McErlean 2002a, 70). The smaller island, and its connecting tidal causeway, are made up of shingle and formed, at least in part, by the deposition of material eroded from the southern side of the main island. As a depositional feature the location and size of the smaller island has changed through time (Figure Five), but it is currently stabilised by grassy vegetation and situated approximately 100 metres to the northeast of the main island. It is roughly oval in shape, approximately

65 metres in maximum extent and rises to a height of approximately 3.4 metres above sea level.

2.2.2 The highest point of the main island (Grid Reference J54745384) consists of a flat plateau surrounded by an inner bank, ditch and outer bank, enclosing an area approximately 30 metres in diameter. The southern half of this enclosure (SMR No. Down 024:035) has been lost as a result of the ongoing coastal erosion, however, the extant lengths of bank and ditch suggest that originally it had an irregular layout and represents a sub-circular enclosure with at least one annexed addition (see Appendix Nine, Plates Five and Six). In addition to the main enclosure round the top of the island, traces of a low earthwork which apparently enclosed the base of the hill are visible.

2.2.3 Prior to the investigations in 2002 and 2003, it had been noted that the surviving part of the enclosure was not continuous suggesting that it was probably never completed or may have been deliberately slighted. An original entrance appeared to be present on the northern side of the enclosure. Furthermore, it was uncertain whether the plateau had been artificially levelled or was naturally flat.

2.2.4 The earliest reference to the enclosure is in Harris's 1744 account of County Down where the island is described as 'Doneneal-Ifle, a round ifland like a Danifh Fort' (Harris 1744, 154). A schematic representation of the enclosure was incorporated into the 1859 revision of the Ordnance Survey six-inch map (County Down, Sheet 24). The interpretation that the enclosure is a fort was reiterated by O'Laverty (1878, 350) and McKeown (1933, 36). More recently the site has been identified as a possible rath (McErlean 2002a, 69-71).

2.2.5 The evidence for past use of the Dunnyneill Islands has been reviewed by McErlean (2002a, 70-71). Deposits of pink carboniferous limestone drift on Dunnyneill Island were exploited during the early seventeenth century as a source of limestone. There are local traditions that the main island was used at some point in the past as a leper colony and for the burial of victims of the 1854 cholera outbreak (McErlean 2002a, 70). An account published in the *Downpatrick Recorder* in 1845 describes the island as being used for pasture which supported a small number of sheep and cattle (McErlean 2002b, 142). The smaller island has also been subject to small-scale programmes of sand and gravel extraction – it is likely that the recorded changes in its location (Figure Five) were caused by destruction of stabilising vegetation cover during episodes of gravel extraction. The main island was targeted by treasure seekers during the 1930s; parts of it were dug over and a large pit was blasted on the northern side of the main enclosure, possibly on the site of the apparent entrance (McErlean 2002a, 70-71). There are few records of finds being recovered from the site, some flints were recorded during the 1930s and a round bowl,

subsequently broken and lost, was apparently found in the early 1960s (McErlean 2002a, 71).

2.3 Place-Name Evidence

2.3.1 The evidence for variant place-names of the main island, and their possible Gaelic derivations, is usefully summarized by McKeown (1933, 36) and McErlean (2002a, 71). The *dun* element to the name, meaning 'fort', almost certainly refers to the enclosure on the main island. O'Laverty derived the island's name from Dun-na-n-giull, meaning 'the fort of the hostages' and noted that MacCana recorded in 1645 a tradition that Dunnyneill was the island where Niall of the Nine Hostages confined his high status hostages (O'Laverty 1878, 350; see also McErlean 2002a, 71). Alternatively, McErlean has suggested, given the seventeenth century exploitation of pink carboniferous limestone drift, that the island's name maybe derived from *aill* meaning 'limestone' (2002a, 71). The suggestion that the island's name is of Scandinavian origin is doubtful (cf. Anon. 1928, 66). Given the diversity of possible derivations, the value of the place-name evidence for interpreting the island's archaeology is not obvious.

2.4 Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives

2.4.1 The threat posed by the ongoing coastal erosion to the main enclosure was recognised during the 1995 to 2000 survey of the coastal archaeology of Strangford Lough commissioned by the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. During a visit to the Dunnyneill Islands it was observed that the erosion had exposed a section containing an occupation deposit across the southern edge of the surviving part of the main enclosure (McErlean 2002a, 70). Consequently, the site's investigation, and the preservation of its archaeological evidence through excavation, was identified as a priority for future work and research (McErlean 2002a, 71; Williams 2002, 421).

2.4.2 The survey and excavation work carried out in 2002 and 2003 was conducted in response to the threat of coastal erosion to the integrity of the main enclosure. Two principal objectives were identified. Firstly, to ascertain the character and date of the enclosure; and secondly, to quantify the rate of its destruction through coastal erosion. It was intended that the realisation of both of these objectives would inform the future management strategy for the archaeology of the Dunnyneill Islands.

2.5 Archiving

2.5.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. All site records and finds are temporarily archived within the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

2.6 Credits and Acknowledgements

2.6.1 The excavations were directed by Finbar McCormick and supervised by John Ó Néill and Philip Macdonald in 2002 and by Philip Macdonald and Ruth Logue in 2003. The excavation teams variously consisted of Nicholas Beer, Graeme Heyburn, James McKee and Peter Moore (2002); and Nick Beer, Janet Bell, Carmel Burns, Gillian Eadie, Paul Fennell, Colin Gibson, Barbara Graham, Lisa Hickson, Sharon Killen, Alison Kyle, Laura McDonagh, Aoife McKeown, Andrew McWilliams, Lauren Mansell, Peter Moore, David Weir and Harry Welsh (2003). The topographic survey of the islands was undertaken by Keith Adams assisted by members of the excavation team. Additional survey work was conducted by Steven Trick.

2.6.2 Assistance during the course of the excavations and the preparation of this report was kindly provided by: Fiona Beglane (Queen's University Belfast), Cormac Bourke (Ulster Museum, MAGNI), Paul Byrne (Environment and Heritage Service), Ewan Campbell (University of Glasgow), Andrew Cooper (University of Ulster), John Davison (Queen's University Belfast), Colm Donnelly (Queen's University Belfast), Alan Lane (Cardiff University), Thomas McErlean (University of Ulster), Cormac McSparron (Queen's University Belfast), Ian Meighan (formerly Queen's University Belfast), Eiméar Nelis (Queen's University Belfast), John Ó Néill (Queen's University Belfast), Mark Redknap (National Museums & Galleries of Wales), Steven Trick (Queen's University Belfast), Richard Warner (Ulster Museum, MAGNI), Andrew Warwick (Environment and Heritage Service), Brian Williams (Environment and Heritage Service) and Tim Young (GeoArch).

2.6.3 The authors are especially grateful to the landowner James King for both his permission to excavate at Dunnyneill Island and his interest in the project.

3 **Topographic Survey** (with Keith Adams)

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 The detailed topographic survey of the Dunnyneill Islands was undertaken concurrently with the two seasons of excavation. The survey was conducted using a TCR705 Leica Total Station and the survey data was transferred and processed using Leica LISCAD6.0 software. Additional processing of the data was undertaken using Surfer 8.0 software. The topographic survey was tied into the Irish Grid and precise heights above seal level were established with a Leica GPS500 Global Positioning System (GPS) using the Real-Time-Kinematic survey method. To improve its accuracy the Leica GPS500 data was post-processed against GPS data recorded simultaneously at a point of known position on the roof of the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland, Colby House, Stranmillis Court, Belfast.

3.2 Results of the topographic survey

3.2.1 The results of the topographic survey are illustrated both as contour maps (Figures Two and Three) and as a hachured plan (Figure Four). The various features described below in the description of the topographic survey are labelled on Figure Four. Details of the topographic survey are also represented as a series of Surfer plots (Appendix Nine).

3.3 The main enclosure and annexe

3.3.1 The enclosed plateau on top of the island is divided into a sub-circular area (A1) and an irregular-shaped annexe (A2). The main enclosed area (A1) has an area of approximately 390 m² and is defined on its northern, eastern and western sides by the inner bank (B1) and is delimited on its southern side by the actively eroding cliff edge. Sited on a slightly lower part of the plateau, immediately to the west of the main enclosed area, is a second area (A2) of approximately 70 m² which is delimited on its northern side by part of the outer bank (B2i), on its eastern side by the inner bank (B1), on its southern side by the actively eroding cliff and on its western side by the naturally steep slope of the drumlin.

3.3.2 The inner bank of the main enclosure (B1) is a more-or-less continuous feature. Its inner edge is no longer raised above the modern ground level within the enclosure suggesting that it may have been deliberately slighted. The outer bank is not a continuous feature; it consists of three sections of earthworks (B2i-iii) on the eastern and northern sides of the enclosure. Although it is a more-or-less continuous feature, the ditch between the inner and outer banks (D1) is not well defined adjacent to the breaks in the outer bank. It is not certain whether the breaks in the outer bank are the result of deliberate slighting of the

earthwork or the failure to complete its construction. The western gap in the outer bank (between B2i and B2ii) may be the location of an original entrance into the enclosure (E1). Its unusual form is possibly the result of blasting undertaken at the site during the 1930s (McErlean 2002a, 71). The outer bank and the ditch do not extend round the western edge of the second enclosed area (A2).

3.4 *The bank at the base of the drumlin*

3.4.1 In addition to the main enclosure and annexe, a low earthwork enclosing the base of the hill survives as two relatively short lengths of low bank (B3i-ii) and a heavily silted ditch (D2) situated approximately on the 5.0 metre contour line on the northwestern side of the island. At this height there is a continuous break in the steepness of the slope of the northern, eastern and western sides of the island which either represents a relict erosional feature created during a former period of raised sea level or the denuded remains of the earthwork which originally extended round the whole of the island. It is possible that a slight raised feature on the eastern side of the island (F5) represents a third surviving element of this earthwork. If the change in slope near the 5.0 metre contour does represent the remains of an enclosing earthwork, it is possible that the hollow through this break in slope (F2) is the eroded remains of an original entrance. Although this hollow may also be either a natural erosional feature or the result of digging by treasure hunters in the 1930s, it is notable that it is aligned with the possible entrance (E1) through the northern part of the main enclosure.

3.5 Other possible archaeological features

3.5.1 There are a small number of minor features detailed in the topographic survey which may also be of archaeological significance. The first is a hollow set back slightly from the northern shore of the island (F4). Immediately adjacent to the hollow on its southern side are traces of a ruined wall (F4). This feature has been identified as a possible duck trap and hide (B.Williams pers.comm.). It is probably of relatively recent date and not related to the enclosures described above. The only other two possible archaeological features are two hollows (F1 and F3) on the northern shore of the island. These are probably natural erosion features but their proximity to the possible entrance through the lower enclosing earthwork (F2) suggests that they may be artificial.

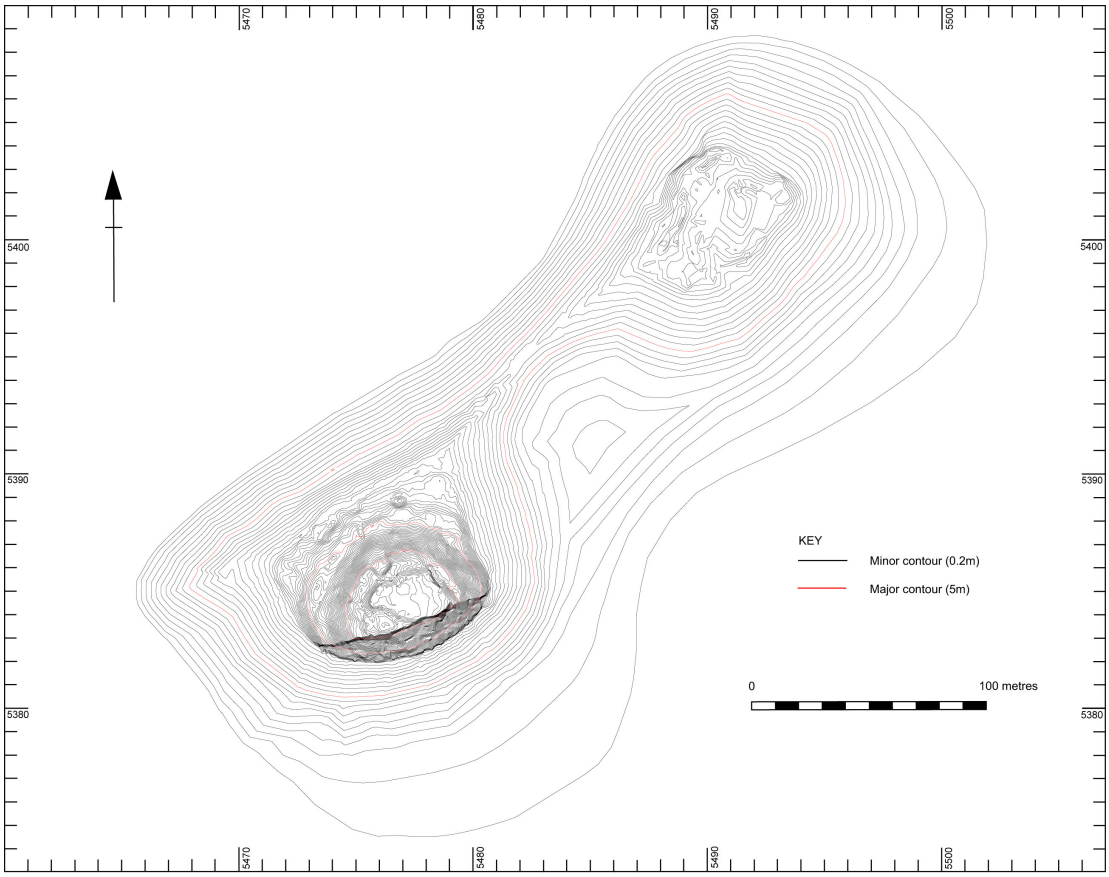

Figure Two: Topographic survey of the Dunnyneill Islands

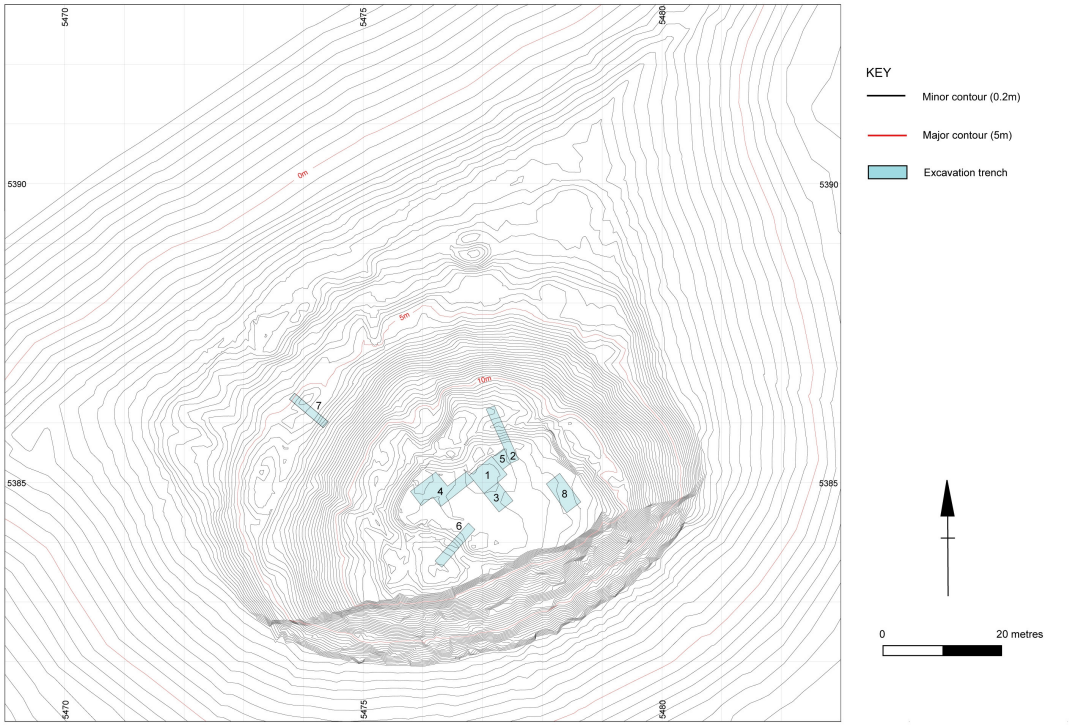

Figure Three: Topographic survey of Dunnyneill Islands showing the position of the excavation trenches.

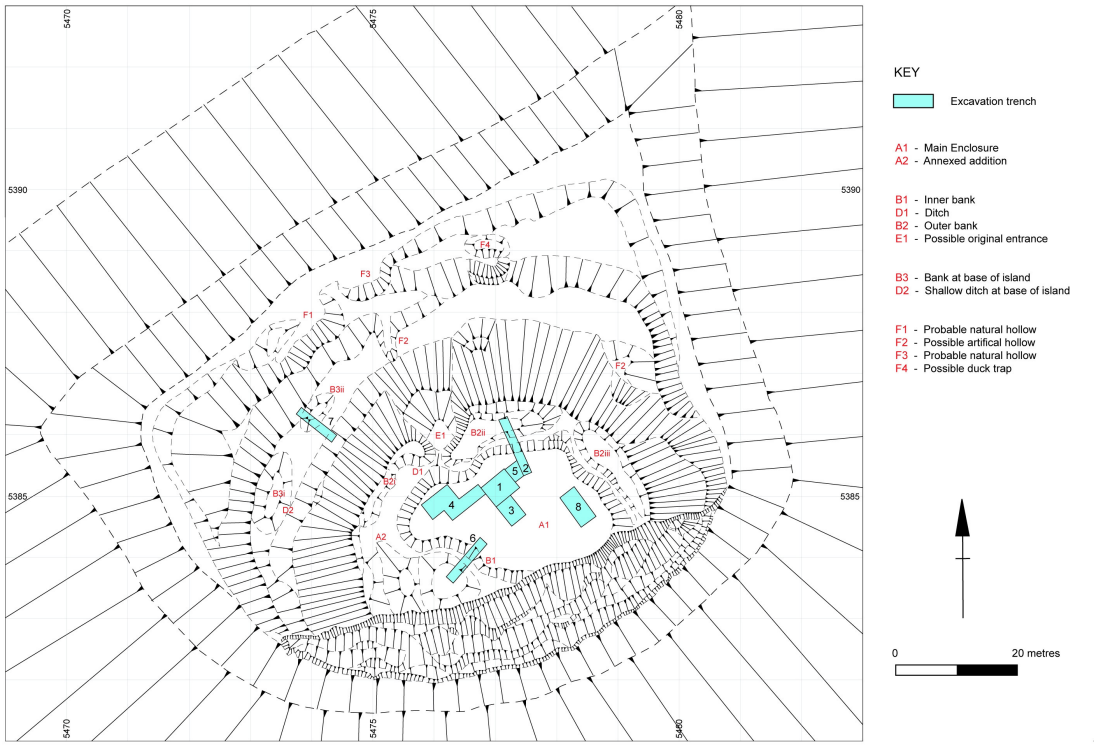

Figure Four: Topographic survey of Dunnyneill Island showing the position of the excavation trenches and other features.

3.6 The actively eroding southern cliff

3.6.1 As noted above, the southern side of the island is defined by a steep and actively eroding cliff which threatens the survival of the enclosure. The nature of the erosion is slumping caused by wave-related destabilisation of the base of the cliff. The action of waves during storms preferentially erodes the base of the cliff, causing the slope to become unstable and intact blocks of the drumlin to slump under the force of gravity. This process was probably initiated during either a massive storm event or a prolonged period of gales and storms. The erosion is not taking place at a constant or uniform rate but is episodic, occurring during heavy storms and prolonged periods of high winds. It is probable that the eroded material is being transported by wave action and then deposited along the northern side of the main island, the causeway and the smaller island. This pattern of erosion on the southern side of the island is consistent with the dominant storm wind direction from the southeast which typifies weather patterns in Strangford Lough (A.Cooper pers.comm.; see also Appendix Nine, Plates Three to Four). Erosion will continue until the slope stabilises at a point when its gradient and cohesion are sufficient to prevent further slumping. Apparently, the continual transportation of eroded material from the base of the cliff has, to date, prevented this from happening.

3.7 Quantifying the rate of coastal erosion

3.7.1 The rates of erosional and depositional activity are reflected in changes in the area of the main island recorded during various surveys of the Dunnyneill Islands (Table One; Figure Five). The earliest reference is derived from Harris's 1744 account of County Down which includes a tabulated list of the named islands of Strangford Lough with details of their acreage (1744, 153-154). Harris describes Dunnyneill Island as 'Doneneal-Ifle, a round ifland like a Danifh Fort' of about four acres (Harris 1744, 154). His failure to mention the smaller island suggests that it may not have been present in the mid eighteenth century. The accuracy of Harris's estimate of the island's size in 1744 is questionable. If valid, it would suggest that two thirds of the main Dunnyneill Island was lost, presumably through erosion, between 1744 and 1834. Such a rate of land loss is not comparable with that recorded between the 1976 Ordnance Survey and 2002 Queen's University Belfast surveys, suggesting that Harris's estimate of the acreage of Dunnyneill Island is inaccurate. However, even if it is not accurate, the estimate of the island's size in 1744 suggests that Dunnyneill Island may have been subject to a period of erosional activity prior to the current phase of erosion.

3.7.2 Although Harris's 1744 record of Dunnyneill Island is of uncertain reliability, the remaining surveys by the Ordnance Survey (1834, 1859, 1933 and 1976) and the present authors (2002) are accurate enough to model the erosional history of the Dunnyneill Islands and

estimate the current rate of erosion of the main island. The size of the main island remained stable between the 1834 and 1933 surveys at 0.545 hectares; however, its size had decreased to 0.510 hectares in 1976 and to 0.480 hectares in 2002 (see also Figure Five). This indicates that the current phase of active erosion began at some point between 1933 and 1976. Comparing the reduction in size of the island between 1976 and 2002 suggests that the island's current rate of erosion is approximately 11.5 m² per year. The 2002 topographic survey demonstrates that the actively eroding cliff face on the southern side of the main island is approximately 108 metres long and that the enclosure and annexe built round the flat plateau on the top of the island is exposed for approximately 68 metres (63%) along the length of this cliff. If, however, the site is considered to include the low earthwork, which apparently enclosed the base of the hill just above the high tide line, then the site is exposed along approximately 88 metres (81%) of the actively eroding cliff face. These figures suggest that the main enclosure and annexe is being destroyed at a rate of approximately 7.25 m² per year and, if the site is extended to include the low earthwork apparently enclosing the base of the hill, the wider site is being destroyed at a rate of approximately 9.30 m² per year. As the total surviving area of the main site is approximately 460 m², this suggests that if the current rate of erosion of the island is maintained then the site will be totally destroyed within approximately sixty years.

Date	**Source / Reference**	**Area (m²)**	**Area (acres)**	**Area (hectares)**
1744	(Harris 1744, 154)	16190	4	1.619
1834	Ordnance Survey – First Edition – County Down, Sheet 24, 6 inch : 1 mile / 1:10560	5440	1.34	0.544
1859	Ordnance Survey – First revision – County Down, Sheet 24, 6 inch : 1 mile / 1:10560	5450	1.35	0.545
1933	Ordnance Survey – Second revision – County Down, Sheet 24, 6 inch : 1 mile / 1:10560	5450	1.35	0.545
1976	Ordnance Survey – 1976 Revision – County Down, Sheet 176 1:10000	5100	1.29	0.510
2002	Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast topographic survey	4800	1.18	0.480

Table One: Changes in the area of the main Dunnyneill Island 1744 – 2002.

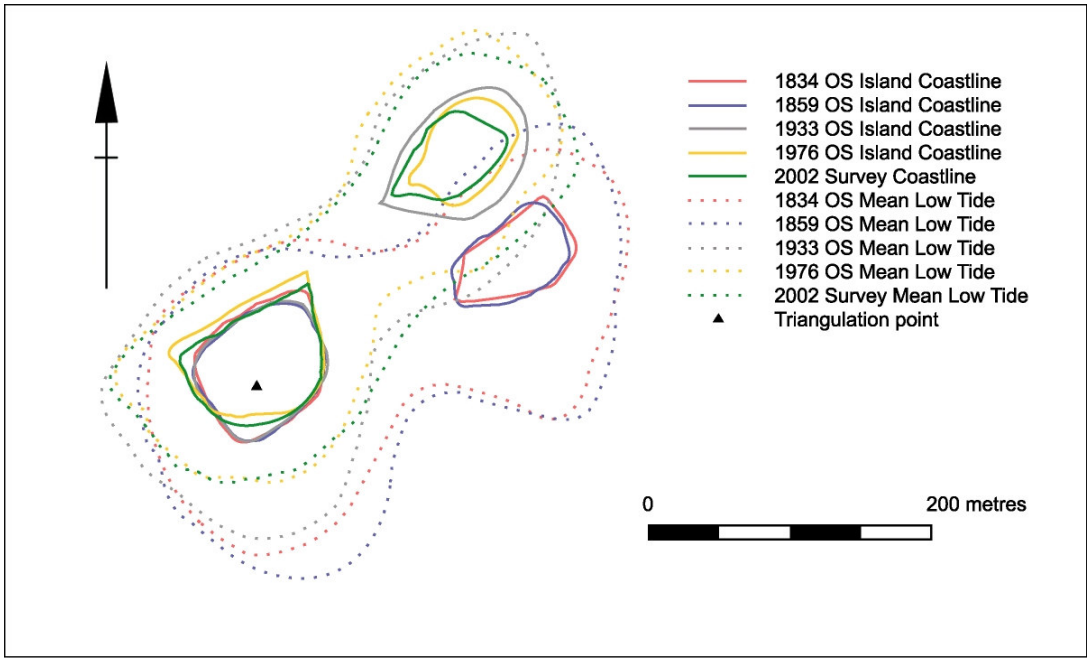

Figure Five: Dunnyneill Islands, geomorphological changes 1834 - 2002

4 Excavation

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 In total eight trenches were excavated during the two seasons of investigations on Dunnyneill Island (see Figures Three and Four). In 2002 the excavations consisted of two separate trenches, the first (Trench One) sited within the northern part of the interior of the main enclosure and the second (Trench Two) located across the inner bank and ditch on the northern edge of the main enclosure. Trench One was 5.0 metres by 4.0 metres in size with its longer axis aligned northeast – southwest, whilst Trench Two was a 7.6 metre long and 1.5 metre wide cutting laid out on an approximately north – south axis.

4.1.2 During the 2003 excavation season six new trenches (i.e. Trenches Three to Eight) were dug and the 2002 trench across the enclosing earthworks (Trench Two) was partially reopened and extended to a length of 10.0 metres so as to include the outer bank of the main enclosure. Trenches Three and Four formed extensions of Trench One, while Trench Five was located in the area between Trench One and Trench Two. Trench Three was a rectangular-shaped trench, 4.0 metres by 3.0 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned approximately northwest – southeast. It formed a southeastwards extension of Trench One and was located towards the centre of the main enclosure. Trench Four was a 'dog-leg' shaped trench, 9.2 metres by 5.1 metres in dimension, with its longest axis aligned approximately northeast – southwest. It formed a southwestwards extension to Trench One and was situated along the northern edge of the main enclosure. Trench Five was a trapezoidal-shaped trench, 2.6 metres by 1.8 – 2.4 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned approximately north – south. It was located on the northern edge of the main enclosure and joined the two trenches that were excavated in 2002 (i.e. Trenches One and Two). Trench Eight was placed adjacent to the eastern edge of the main enclosure. It was a rectangular-shaped trench, 6.0 metres by 3.0 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned approximately northwest – southeast. Trench Six was a rectangular-shaped trench, 10.0 metres by 1.5 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned approximately northeast – southwest. It was located across the western edge of the main enclosure and incorporated the bank and ditch which separated the main enclosure from the smaller annexed enclosure. Trench Seven was located towards the base of the island. It was laid out across a well preserved part of the low earthwork which apparently enclosed the island approximately on the 5.0 metre contour line (see Paragraph 3.4.1). This rectangular-shaped trench was 7.5 metres by 1.5 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned approximately east – west.

4.1.3 The excavations were undertaken by hand and the context record for the site was created using the standard context recording method. With the exception of animal bone and shell,

all recovered finds were recorded as small finds and their positions surveyed using an EDM total station. Individual features were photographed both prior to, and following, excavation and were included in a series of overall trench plans (Scale 1:20) which were prepared throughout the course of the excavation. Section drawings (Scale 1:20) were undertaken of the most representative edges of excavation (for details of site photography see Appendix Four, and for field illustrations see Appendix Five). In addition to the photography and field illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets augmented by separate registers of small finds (Appendix Six), bulk finds (Appendix Seven) and samples (Appendix Eight). Following the completion of the site recording, all excavation trenches were manually backfilled.

4.1.4 The deposits in all of the trenches had been heavily disturbed by root action and, to a lesser degree, animal burrowing. Animal grazing on the island had also resulted in the truncation and erosion of deposits, especially those located on the summit of the island. As a result of these erosional discontinuities it is not possible to stratigraphically demonstrate whether the inner bank is contemporary with the outer bank and ditch, or meaningfully relate the construction of the inner bank to the sequence of occupation deposits uncovered in the interior of the main enclosure.

4.2 Account of the excavations

4.2.1 Over the course of the two seasons, five of the excavation trenches were dug in conjoined areas (i.e. Trenches One to Five). In the following account the results of these five trenches have been amalgamated to create a single narrative describing the sequence of deposits uncovered within the interior of the northern part of the main enclosure (see Section 4.4). Regrettably, it was not always possible to identify direct contextual correlations between the five conjoining trenches. The first year of excavation (Trenches One and Two) was largely an evaluative exercise during which only relatively small trenches were opened, whilst the second year of excavation (Trenches Three to Eight) was conducted over a longer period of time making it possible to open up larger areas. In general, the site was difficult to excavate because many of its deposits had similar soil matrices. Consequently, interfaces between layers were often only recognised where features, such as stone slabs or cut features, were identified. Such identifications were more frequent in the second season when the larger trenches meant there was more chance of uncovering diagnostic features. Consequently, some of the contexts excavated in 2002, turned out to be several separate deposits when the excavations were expanded in 2003 (for example, Context No.106 is equivalent to Context Nos.405, 410, 411 and 412). A concordance table reconciling the contextual sequences of the conjoined trenches has been prepared (Appendix Three).

4.2.2 It is intended that the phased Harris matrices for the site (see Appendix Two) are referred to whilst reading the following accounts of the excavations. Four phases of activity were identified during the excavation, and initial post-excavation analysis, of the interior of the northern part of the main enclosure. Provisional identification of artefacts recovered from this part of the site (see Section 4.8) suggests that at least some elements of Phase 1 date to the early prehistoric period, the second phase (Phase 2) dates to the sixth to seventh centuries AD, the next phase (Phase 3) dates to the centuries either side of the first millennium AD, whilst the final phase (Phase 4) probably dates to the Anglo-Norman period. Animal bone recovered from a deposit (Context No.102) attributed to Phase 3 has been radiocarbon dated to the eighth to ninth centuries (see Paragraph 4.4.6 and Appendix Ten). Although erosion has destroyed the stratigraphic links between the inner bank of the main enclosure and the outer bank and ditch, as well as the inner bank and the phased deposits in the northern part of the main enclosure, radiocarbon dating of animal bone recovered during the 2002 excavation season suggests that the main enclosure's boundaries probably date to Phase 2 (see Paragraph 4.3.7 and Appendix Ten). By analogy with the phased sequence identified in the northern part of the main enclosure, it is possible to provisionally phase the sequences excavated in the eastern part of the main enclosure (Trench Eight) and the western part of the main enclosure and adjacent annexed enclosure (Trench Six). It is currently not possible to closely date the bank and ditch located at the base of the island and excavated in Trench Seven.

4.2.3 The following account of the excavations is divided into several sections. Firstly, the results of the cutting across the northern defences of the main enclosure are described (Section 4.3) and then the phased sequences established for the interior of the northern part of the main enclosure are outlined (Section 4.4). This is followed by shorter sections describing the results of the excavations in the eastern part of the main enclosure (Section 4.5), the western part of the main enclosure and adjacent annexe (Section 4.6) and the bank and ditch located at the base of the island (Section 4.7). The character of the artefact assemblage, and its implications for the dating of the four phases, is reviewed in the final section (Section 4.8).

4.3 The main enclosure boundaries (Trench Two)

4.3.1 The inner bank, ditch and outer bank of the main enclosure were excavated in Trench Two, which was a 10.0 metre long and 1.5 metre wide cutting laid out on an approximately north – south axis across the northern edge of the main enclosure (Figure Six). The southern end of the trench extended slightly into the interior of the enclosure, while the northern end terminated on top of the outer bank. Excavation demonstrated that the top of the inner bank survives to a height 2.0 metres above the base of the ditch, whilst the top of the outer bank is 1.25 metres above the base of the ditch.

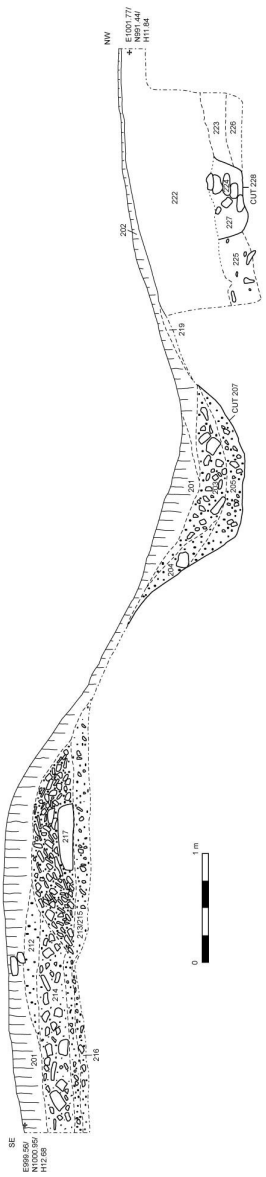

Figure Six: Northeast-facing section of Trench Two

4.3.2 The topsoil in Trench Two consisted of two separate stratigraphic units. The latest was a dark brown loam (Context No.201) that extended from the southern end of the trench, over the inner bank and partly across the ditch (depth 0.05 – 0.30 metres). This deposit overlay an orangey brown clay loam topsoil (Context No.202) which extended across the northern half of the trench, over the outer bank and the northern half of the ditch (depth 0.05 – 0.20 metres). Following the excavation of the two topsoil contexts, the three structural elements of the enclosure, that is the inner bank, ditch and outer bank, formed separate stratigraphical sequences.

The inner bank

4.3.3 Stratigraphially overlying the surviving core of the inner bank (Context No.217) were three deposits (Context Nos.218, 212 and 214) located immediately behind the bank and attributed to Phase 4. The latest of these deposits (Context No.218) was a spread of flag stones laid out in the south-eastern corner of the trench. This feature was made up of four angular slabs (maximum dimensions approximately 0.4 metres) arranged over the underlying deposit (Context No.212) to form a flat, if somewhat uneven, surface. It is probable that these deposits represent the remains of either a floor or footings for a walled structure, however, as only a small portion of the deposit was uncovered their interpretation is difficult. It is possible that they formed part of the same structure as the stone slabs (Context No.303) uncovered in Trench Three, which are also dated to Phase 4 (see Paragraph 4.4.5). Underlying the slabs were two deposits of slighted bank material (Context Nos.212 and 214) which extended from the crest of the bank to the southern end of Trench Two. The earliest of these was a dark brown silty clay loam (exposed length approximately 1.5 metres, depth 0.10 – 0.15 metres) with a large number of small to medium, rounded to sub-rounded stone inclusions, while the later deposit was a dark brown silty clay loam (exposed length approximately 2.0 metres, depth 0.20 – 0.3 metres) with a large number of small to medium, rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions.

4.3.4 The removal of these deposits exposed the surviving rubble core of the much denuded, Phase 2 bank (Context No.217). This deposit was made up of a seemingly random spread of small to medium, rounded to sub-angular stones, mixed with occasional large angular and sub-angular stones, set within a dark greyish brown, silty clay loam matrix. No evidence of faced courses of stone or timber features, such as a revetment, internal bracing or a palisade, were observed, however, given both the denuded condition of the bank and the relatively small width of Trench Two, the failure to observe such features is not definite evidence of their absence. Underlying the bank were two 'occupation' deposits (Context Nos.213, 215 and 216) which overlaid the natural boulder clay (Context No.226). It is uncertain whether these relate to Phase 2 or an earlier episode of activity (Phase 1). The latest of these deposits (Context Nos.213 and 215) was a charcoal flecked, dark grey

brown silty loam with small, rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions (depth 0.2 – 0.3 metres), which extended from underneath the northern edge of the bank to the southern end of Trench Two. Stratigraphically, it overlay an earlier deposit of charcoal flecked, dark brown silty clay loam (Context No.216) with occasional small to large rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions (depth 0.03 – 0.06 metres) that extended from the rear of the inner bank to the southern edge of the trench.

The ditch

4.3.5 The ditch cutting (Context No.207) was filled by three deposits. The latest fill was a stony dark brown silty clay loam with a maximum depth of 0.25 metres. Stratigraphically, it overlay an elongated deposit of orange clay (Context No.204), with a maximum depth of approximately 0.2 metres, which had slumped into the ditch from the top of the inner bank. The primary fill of the ditch was a charcoal flecked, dark brown clay loam with occasional stone inclusions which had a maximum depth of approximately 0.20 metres (Context No.205). The ditch cutting (Context No.207) had a U-shaped profile with a relatively flat base and was 2.6 metres wide. Prior to the deposition of the primary fill (Context No.205), the base of the ditch had been disturbed by two substantial animal burrows or root holes (Context Nos.208 and 210), which had been filled by a dark brown clay loam (Context No.209) and a light brown clay loam (Context No.211) respectively. The size of these features (Context No.208 had a diameter of approximately 0.2 metres, while Context No.210 had a diameter of approximately 0.4 metres) suggested that they may have been artificial. Consequently, they were partially excavated until their natural character became obvious. The ditch was cut into the natural boulder clay (Context No.226). The absence of worked flint from the ditch's fills (Context Nos.203, 204 and 205) suggests that residual deposition may not have been a significant factor in the silting of the ditch. Animal bone recovered from the feature's primary fill (Context No.205) provided a radiocarbon date of seventh or eighth century AD date (UB-4919 1292 ± 20 BP, CAL two sigma AD 666 - 775; see Appendix Ten).

The outer bank

4.3.6 Overlying the southern half of the outer bank was a thin deposit (depth 0.05 – 0.10 metres) of orange brown loamy clay (Context No.219) which had slumped for a distance of approximately 0.70 metres from the top of the bank towards the ditch. Following the excavation of the loamy clay slump (Context No.219), a 2.0 metre length of the southern, or inner, half of the outer bank (Context Nos.206 and 222) was excavated in a narrow *sondage* (width 0.4 metres) placed against the eastern edge of the trench. Unlike the inner bank, which was built of rubble, the outer bank was constructed solely from compacted redeposited boulder clay (Context Nos.206 and 222), presumably derived, at least in part,

from the cutting of the ditch. No evidence of internal timber features was observed during the excavation of the outer bank which survived to a maximum height of approximately 1.0 metre. Physically underlying the outer bank was a silty clay loam deposit (Context Nos.223 and 225) that probably represented a pre-enclosure ground surface and subsoil (depth approximately 0.2 – 0.3 metres). Stratigraphically underlying the bank (Context No.222) and cut through the silty clay loam (Context Nos.223 and 225) was an apparently east – west running negative feature (Context No.228), approximately 0.75 metres wide and approximately 0.30 metres deep, with steep sides and a relatively flat base. The feature was filled by deposits of large stone slabs (Context No.224) and redeposited boulder clay (Context No.227). Given the narrowness of the *sondage* in which this feature was exposed its interpretation is difficult. It may represent the foundation of an enclosing boundary which predated the extant outer bank. The silty clay loam (Context Nos.223 and 225) directly overlay the natural boulder clay (Context No.226).

4.3.7 Although the excavation results are consistent with the inner bank, outer bank and ditch having been constructed as a single event, this was not stratigraphically proved and should not necessarily be assumed to be the case. It is likely that the outer bank was constructed, at least in part, with the boulder clay displaced during the digging of the ditch. Consequently, it is reasonable to assume that the ditch and outer bank are contemporary. It is more problematic to consider whether these two elements of the enclosure are earlier than, contemporary with or later than the inner bank. No evidence was observed to suggest that the ditch had been recut. Therefore, the seventh to eighth century AD radiocarbon date from its primary fill represents an approximate *terminus post quem* for its initial silting. The absence of worked flint within the ditch fills suggests that residual deposition was not a significant element of their silting. Therefore, if the ditch was allowed to silt up relatively soon after its construction, the radiocarbon date may provide a relatively accurate, if not overly precise, date for the ditch and outer bank's construction. Enclosures with outer banks and inner ditches are only known from Neolithic and late prehistoric contexts in Ireland. This observation suggests that, if they are correctly dated to the early medieval period, it is unlikely that the outer bank and ditch pre-date the inner bank. The inner bank was slighted in Phase 4 indicating that its construction was earlier in date. Consequently, it is suggested that all three elements of the main enclosure's boundary date to the early medieval period (Phase 2) and that they are either contemporary, or that the outer bank and ditch were secondary additions to a slightly earlier inner bank.

4.4 The interior of the northern part of the main enclosure (Trenches One to Five)

4.4.1 The interior of the northern part of the main enclosure was excavated in five conjoined trenches (Trenches One to Five) (see Paragraph 4.1.4; Figures Seven and Eight). The topsoil (Context Nos.101, 201, 202, 301, 302, 401, 403 and 503) consisted of a dark brown

silty clay loam, which had a maximum depth of approximately 0.30 metres and which had been heavily disturbed by root action. The topsoil did not support any turf or grass on its surface rendering it susceptible to erosion. At several points along the edge of the enclosure its depth was significantly reduced, presumably as a result of erosion caused by both visitors to the site and formerly by grazing animals. In that part of Trench Four closest to the inner bank, the underlying Phase 4 deposits of slighted bank material (Context No.402) were even exposed on the modern ground surface. The topsoil was either excavated in two arbitrary spits (Trenches One, Two, Four and Five) or as two separate contexts (Trench Three). In general, the lower of the two spits contained considerably more stone inclusions than the upper spits. Presumably, this sorting was a result of root action and animal burrowing.

Phase 4

4.4.2 Deposits dating to Phase 4 lay directly below the topsoil (Figure Seven). They largely consisted of a complex of levelling deposits made up of the slighted remains of the earlier inner bank (Context Nos.107, 117, 212, 214, 402, 405, 408, 505, 506 and 507) and dumps of redeposited silty clay loam (Context No.407), most of which had been mixed with varying amounts of beach gravel (Context Nos.104, 105, 404, 410, 411, 412, 414 and 504). These levelling deposits were deepest at the edge of the enclosure, where they had a collective maximum depth of approximately 0.4 metres, and then thinned out towards the centre of the site. The distance that the levelling deposits extended into the interior of the enclosure varied considerably, but never exceeded 4.5 metres. Their deposition, and the slighting activity they signify, is responsible for the distinctive flat form of the island's summit.

4.4.3 The slighted bank material (Context Nos.107, 117, 212, 214, 402, 405, 408, 505, 506 and 507) consisted of medium to large, sub-angular to angular shaped stones, the voids between which were filled with a dark brown silty clay loam matrix whose loose consistency suggested it represented a secondary accumulation. The slighted deposits were thickest adjacent to the edge of the enclosure where they had a maximum depth of approximately 0.35 metres. A number of animal bones recovered from the slighted bank material were set in vertical positions indicating that the deposit had accumulated rapidly. Little of the material derived from the inner bank (Context Nos.217 and 508) had been incorporated into the fills (Context Nos.203, 204 and 205) of the adjacent ditch suggesting that the principal intention of those who demolished the bank was to level the interior of the site rather than to reduce its enclosing boundaries. This impression is supported by the absence of any evidence to suggest that the outer bank had been slighted or the ditch deliberately backfilled. The dumps of redeposited silty clay loam mixed with small rounded stones derived from the beach (Context Nos.104, 105, 404, 407, 414 and 504) were

Figure Seven: Phase 4 Plan (Trenches One to Five)

thinner than the slighted bank material and only had a maximum depth of 0.05 metres. The only atypical levelling deposit that incorporated material derived from the beach was a small sub-circular spread (diameter 0.20 – 0.25 metres, thickness 0.03 metres) of dark brown silty clay loam (Context No.105). This deposit was located adjacent to the northern edge of Trench One and, in addition to the usual beach gravel, included a large number of periwinkle shells. It was excavated as a total sample (Sample No.2).

4.4.5 It is reasonable to assume that the levelling deposits represented a single 'construction' episode probably associated with the Phase 4 reuse of the island. Truncation of the stratigraphic sequence, presumably caused by post-medieval grazing, has resulted in the destruction of nearly all structural remains and 'occupation' deposits associated with this phase of activity. The only features which overlay the levelling deposits were the four angular flag stones (maximum dimensions approximately 0.40 metres; Context No.218) laid out in the south-eastern corner of Trench Two (see Paragraph 4.3.3) and a possibly related spread of seven angular stone slabs (maximum dimensions approximately 0.45 metres; Context No.303) located against and adjacent to the northeastern edge of Trench Three. In Trench Two the slabs were laid directly over one of the levelling deposits of slighted bank material (Context No.212), whilst in Trench Three the slabs were set into an underlying deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.102, 106 and 304) which extended (as Context Nos.102 and 106 in Trench One) beneath the levelling deposits. The arrangement of both sets of stone slabs suggested that they had been deliberately placed, but it was not obvious whether they formed part of a single feature, or whether that feature was a floor or a wall footing.

Phase 3

4.4.6 Underlying the levelling deposits was a mid brown silty clay loam (Context No.102, 106, 304, 410, 411 and 412) that had a maximum thickness of 0.05 metres and extended throughout Trench Three, the northeastern half of Trench Four and all of Trench One apart from its northern corner (its exposed dimensions were approximately 8.2 metres northeast – southwest by 9.0 metres northwest – southeast). This heterogeneous deposit, which included several discrete concentrations of gravel inclusions (Context Nos.410, 411 and 412) and animal bones (Context No.102) probably represents a soil that formed during a period of 'abandonment' or non-intensive exploitation of the island between Phases 2 and 4. No negative features were cut through the deposit, although the spread of stone slabs (Context No.303) uncovered in Trench Three, and dated to Phase 4, were laid over it (see Paragraph 4.4.5). A large number of iron artefacts, mostly structural fittings, were recovered from the deposit (i.e. Small Find Nos.10, 32, 33, 47, 176, 177, 182, 184, 402, 406 and 437) suggesting that although no features were associated with it, it may represent more than a period of abandonment. A spread of articulated, and therefore not

redeposited, animal bone recovered from the silty clay loam in Trench One (Context No.102) provided a radiocarbon date of eighth or ninth century AD date (UB-4918 1195 ± 22 BP, CAL two sigma AD 775 - 889; see Appendix Ten).

4.4.7 Two other deposits (Context Nos.413 and 425) are also assigned to Phase 3. The latest of these was a thin layer of mid brown silty clay loam with relatively few stone inclusions (Context No.413; depth 0.03 metres) that was located in the southern part of Trench Four. This deposit is interpreted as a soil which accumulated against the back of the inner bank (Context No.416) and was then sealed by the deposition of the levelling deposits. This buried soil overlay a localised deposit of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context No.425), which was partially exposed at the southwestern end of Trench Four, and which in turn overlay the intact base of the inner bank (Context No.416). The gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context No.425) was a relatively thin deposit (depth 0.03 metres) which was not fully excavated (its exposed dimensions were approximately 0.65 metres northeast – southwest by 0.70 metres northwest – southeast).

Phase 2

4.4.8 Several truncated features, assigned to Phase 2, were preserved beneath the mid brown silty clay loam (Context Nos.102, 106, 304, 410, 411 and 412) (Figure Eight). These features were all located in the area adjacent to the edge of the enclosure, which physically underlay, and consequently were preserved by, the Phase 4 slighted bank material. Contemporary deposits and features located beyond the extent of the levelling deposits were largely destroyed, presumably as a result of trample associated with the attested post-medieval grazing of animals on the island (see Paragraph 2.2.5; McErlean 2002b, 142).

4.4.9 The Phase 2 features were all either cut into, or overlying, a dark brown silty clay loam deposit (Context No.110, 305, 415, 417 and 420). They included an area of burnt clay (Context No.112), a single post hole (Context No.116), the possible base of a truncated pit (Context No.308) and a partially slab-lined, curvilinear negative feature (Context Nos.113 and 418). The irregular-shaped area of burnt red clay (Context No.112) (exposed dimensions approximately 0.35 metres northeast – southwest by 0.45 metres northwest – southeast, depth 0.04 metres) was located in the southern corner of Trench One and was only partially exposed during the excavations. It presumably represented the truncated base of a hearth, although no other evidence for a hearth, such as a stone setting or raked out spreads of charcoal, was observed. The truncated post hole (Context No.116) was uncovered adjacent to the south-western edge of Trench One. It survived to a depth of approximately 0.45 metres and its apparently circular cut was approximately 0.60 metres in diameter. The post hole was filled with a charcoal flecked, dark brown silty clay (Context

Figure Eight: Phase 1 and 2 Plan (Trenches One to Five)
(Phase 1 features marked in red)

No.111) and its edge was defined by stone packing within a dark brown silty clay matrix (Context No.118). The packing consisted of stones whose maximum dimensions ranged from 0.15 to 0.50 metres and whose shape varied from sub-angular to near rectangular. The possible base of an irregular-shaped truncated pit (Context No.308) was partly exposed in the western corner of Trench Three. The dimensions of the possible feature were approximately 0.80 metres (north – south) by a minimum distance of 0.90 metres (east – west). This possible feature (Context No.308) had apparently vertical sides (0.05 metres deep), a relatively flat base and was filled with a charcoal flecked, sandy clay (Context No.306). It is not inconceivable that this apparent feature was actually a small localised deposit of charcoal flecked sand clay located within a shallow hollow formed in the underlying silty clay loam (Context No.305) and natural boulder clay (Context No.307). If it was a real feature then it may have been related to the irregular-shaped area of burnt clay (Context No.112), noted above, which was located in the adjacent part of Trench One.

4.4.10 The partially slab-lined, curvilinear negative feature (Context Nos.113 and 418) was uncovered in Trench One and the northeastern part of Trench Four for a cumulative distance of approximately 8.8 metres. The feature curved more towards its western end where it ran into the northwest facing edge of Trench Four. The feature was not uniformly preserved. It was significantly truncated at both its eastern and western ends where the overlying levelling deposits were relatively shallow. Furthermore, towards the centre of its exposed length, in the area adjacent to the western corner of Trench One, it was heavily disturbed and its edges were difficult to identify. The slabs which lined the feature (Context Nos.103 and 423) consisted of sub-angular to angular stones whose maximum dimension (length) varied between 0.25 and 0.55 metres, and whose thickness varied from 0.04 to 0.09 metres. The slab-lining was not preserved throughout the length of the feature, presumably as a result of the subsequent Phase 4 slighting activity. The surviving slabs were arranged at a near vertical on the outer (i.e. northernmost) side of the feature, and at an angle of 60° – 80° on its inner (i.e. southernmost) side. Consequently, the width of the gap between the slabs varied between the top of the feature (width approximately 0.25 – 0.40 metres) and its base (width approximately 0.05 – 0.10 metres). This variation in the setting of the slabs appeared to be real rather than the product of the subsequent slighting or collapse of the feature. The curvilinear cutting (Context Nos.113 and 418) in which the slabs were set was wider than the area demarcated by the slabs. The width of the cutting varied between 0.45 and 0.75 metres and it was 0.22 metres deep. Where the slabs were extant in Trench One they were set against the outer edge of the feature, whilst in Trench Four they were set immediately adjacent to the feature's inner edge. The form of the cutting was similar to the arrangement of the slabs, in that one side was steep whilst the other was relatively shallow. The steep side of the cutting was always that which was immediately adjacent to the slab-lining (i.e. in Trench Four the inner edge and in Trench One the outer edge). The curvilinear feature contained a complex of fills (Context

Nos.108, 114, 115, 421, 422 and 424). The area delineated by the slabs had an upper fill of charcoal flecked, dark brown silty clay loam with small stone inclusions (Context Nos.108 and 421) and two lower fills (Context Nos.115 and 422). In Trench Four the lower fill (depth 0.02 – 0.05 metres) was a compacted, mid brown silty clay loam with a small number of stone inclusions (Context No.422) which ran the entire length of the trench. This fill was not recorded in Trench One, where the lower fill was a greyish brown silty clay loam (maximum depth 0.05 metres) with occasional charcoal flecks and stone inclusions (Context No.115). This lower fill (Context No.115) was only present in the easternmost section of the feature in which the defining stone slabs had survived *in situ*. The area outside of the slab-lining was filled with a dark brown silty clay loam (Context Nos.114 and 424). The curvilinear feature possibly represented the partly slighted remains of a palisade or drainage trench.

Phase 2 Construction of inner bank

4.4.11 Although erosion had destroyed any close stratigraphic link between the inner bank of the main enclosure and the phased deposits excavated within the northern part of the main enclosure, provisional studies of the artefactual assemblage combined with radiocarbon dating of animal bone recovered from the primary fill of the ditch (Context No.205) suggests that the inner bank probably dates to Phase 2 (see Paragraphs 4.2.1 and 4.3.7). Consequently, the stratigraphic narrative of the deposits excavated in the interior of the northern part of the main enclosure is interrupted at this point to include an account of the intact base of the slighted inner bank. This feature was uncovered in two separate areas; firstly, in the conjoined Trenches Two and Five (Context Nos.217 and 508), and secondly, in the northwestern part of Trench Four (Context No.416).

4.4.12 The denuded remains of the inner bank excavated in Trench Two (Context No.217) were briefly described above (see Paragraph 4.3.4). The feature was also exposed in the northern corner of Trench Five where it was excavated as Context No.508. The rubble core of the bank consisted of small to medium, rounded to sub-angular stones, mixed with occasional large angular and sub-angular stones, set within a brown silty clay loam matrix. At this point in its circuit the inner bank survived to a maximum height of 0.6 metres and extended for approximately 2.0 metres from its front to its back (i.e. north to south). As previously noted, no evidence for faced courses, revetments, internal bracing or palisades was observed, however, given both the denuded condition of the bank and the relatively small area over which it was exposed in Trenches Two and Five, the failure to observe such features is not definite evidence of their absence.

4.4.13 The denuded base of the inner bank (Context No.416) was uncovered and excavated for a distance of approximately 5.3 metres in the southeastern half of Trench Four. At this point

the feature consisted of a compacted deposit of small to medium, rounded to sub-angular shaped stones set within a mid brown silty clay loam. The slighting of the inner bank had been more thorough in this part of the site and consequently the feature was only 0.05 – 0.10 metres deep. The base of the inner bank also became less coherent towards the southeastern edge of the trench and its precise edges were difficult to identify with confidence, however, the back of the feature apparently extended to the northwestern edge of a narrow, truncated linear feature (Context No.432) located in the southwestern part of the trench. This feature extended along the back of the enclosing bank for an exposed distance of 3.60 metres and may have originally accommodated a revetment built to retain the back of the inner bank. If this was the case then the distance of approximately 3.3 metres between the truncated linear feature and the apparent front of the denuded inner bank (located beyond the edge of excavation) would provide an estimate of the original width of the inner bank at this point in its circuit. The truncated linear feature (Context No.432) was 0.14 metres deep, 0.24 – 0.35 metres wide and filled with a charcoal flecked silty clay loam (Context No.426). It cut through two localised deposits, one of redeposited boulder clay (Context No.427) and the other of dark brown silty clay loam (Context No.433). The redeposited boulder clay (Context No.427) formed an approximately circular patch (diameter approximately 0.70 metres, depth 0.03 metres) which was partially exposed against the southwestern edge of excavation in Trench Four. It may represent a layer deposited during the construction of the inner bank (however, see Paragraph 4.4.17 for an alternative explanation). The deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.433) was semi-circular in shape, approximately 0.8 metres (east – west) by 0.3 metres (north – south) in extent, 0.02 metres deep and located midway along the length of the possible revetment trench (Context No.432). It is possibly part of the underlying, widespread layer of silty clay loam (Context Nos.110, 305, 428, 429, 430 and 431).

4.4.14 It is notable that the possible revetment trench for the back of the inner bank (Context No.432) was not identified elsewhere in the interior of the main enclosure. At this point in its circuit the main enclosure is situated on a relatively narrow spur which projects into the northern part of the adjacent annexe. It is possible that the back of the inner bank was reveted at this point so that the bank did not take up all of the available space on the spur. If this was the case then it may not have been considered necessary to revet the back of the inner bank elsewhere in its circuit where space was less of a premium.

Phase 1

4.4.15 The Phase 2 features described above were sealed by the Phase 3 mid brown silty clay loam (Context Nos.102, 106, 304, 410, 411 and 412). In addition, they were all either cut into, or overlaid, the dark brown silty clay loam deposit (Context Nos.110, 305, 415, 417 and 420) that extended throughout Trenches One and Three as well as the northeastern

half of Trench Four. A number of features and deposits pre-dated the earlier of these two silty clay loam deposits (Context No.110, 305, 415, 417 and 420) and these are attributed to Phase 1 which represents several possible episodes of occupation (Figure Eight). These Phase 1 contexts included two probable wall footings (Context Nos.406 and 409) and a stake hole (Context No.121) which respectively overlay and cut into a silty clay loam (Context Nos.119, 428, 429, 430, 431 and 509). It is not possible to ascertain whether the wall footings (Context Nos.406 and 409) or the stake hole (Context No.119) pre- or post-dated the construction of the inner bank, however, the silty clay loam (Context Nos.119, 428, 429, 430, 431 and 509) demonstrably pre-dated the construction of the inner bank (Context Nos.217, 416 and 508).

4.4.16 The dark brown silty clay loam (Context Nos.110, 305, 415, 417 and 420) butted against the probable wall footings (Context Nos.406 and 409) which were located in the northeastern part of Trench Four. Both of the wall footings consisted of a single course of medium to large sized, sub-angular slabs and rounded stones. They were built on the same curved alignment, but were separated by a gap, 0.8 metres wide, which probably represented a northwest facing entrance. Where they were best preserved, the probable wall footings were 0.95 metres wide. Accurately estimating the diameter of the structure that the probable footings defined is difficult because they were only partially exposed, however, it probably had an external diameter of around 8.0 metres. The single, truncated stake or post hole (Context No.121) was located in the southern corner of Trench One. This feature (diameter 0.15 metres, depth 0.12 – 0.15 metres) was filled with a dark brown silty clay loam with charcoal and burnt bone inclusions (Context No.120).

4.4.17 The wall footings (Context Nos.406 and 409) and the truncated stake or post hole (Context No.121) were respectively set or cut into an heterogeneous deposit of orange to mid brown silty clay loam with occasional small to medium sized, rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions (Context Nos.119, 428, 429, 430 and 431, 509). This deposit, whose depth varied between 0.05 and 0.15 metres, probably represented a pre-enclosure soil which survived throughout both Trenches One and Four, and extended for a distance of 1.0 – 1.5 metres into Trench Five. The deposit was fully excavated in Trenches One and Five, but was only partially excavated in a *sondage* 3.0 metres wide in the southwestern end of Trench Four. In all three trenches excavation demonstrated that it overlay the natural boulder clay. Following its excavation, the truncated base of an irregular-shaped pit (Context No.439) filled with a charcoal flecked silty clay loam (Context No.438) was recognised in the southwestern end of Trench Four. The pit was set against the southwestern edge of excavation and was only partially exposed. Its irregular form was 0.45 – 0.50 metres in diameter and it was 0.05 metres deep. Although the feature was only first observed at this late point in the excavation, it is probable that it was cut from a higher level in the stratigraphic sequence. The irregular-shaped pit should be considered

to be either contemporary with the wall footings (Context Nos.406 and 409) and possible stake hole (Context No.121) or the later Phase 2 deposits and features. It is possible that the near circular spread of redeposited boulder clay (Context No.427) noted above (see Paragraph 4.4.13) may represent a secondary fill of this feature.

4.5 The interior of the eastern part of the main enclosure (Trench Eight)

4.5.1 Trench Eight was a rectangular-shaped trench, 6.0 metres by 3.0 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned approximately northwest – southeast. It was located adjacent to the eastern edge of the main enclosure. The stratigraphic sequence excavated in this part of the site was closely comparable with that uncovered in the northern part of the main enclosure (see Section 4.4). Underlying the topsoil (Context No.801; depth 0.10 – 0.15 metres) was a sequence of deposits representing slighted bank material and levelling deposits of beach gravel (Context Nos.802, 803, 804, 805 and 806) which, by analogy with the comparable deposits excavated in Trenches One, Two, Four and Five, are attributed to Phase 4. Due to time constraints the earliest of these deposits (Context Nos.805 and 806), as well as the remainder of the trench's stratigraphic sequence, was excavated in a *sondage* 1.25 metres wide which was set against the northwestern edge of the trench.

Phase 4

4.5.2 The upper levelling deposit (Context No.802; depth 0.08 – 0.13 metres) was a layer of medium to large angular stones (maximum dimension approximately 0.60 metres), the voids between which were filled with a dark brown silty clay loam matrix whose loose consistency suggests it represented a secondary accumulation. This layer overlay a similar deposit (Context No.803; depth 0.08 – 0.17 metres) made up of small to medium sized sub-rounded to angular stones (maximum dimension 0.15 metres) with a more compact silty clay loam soil matrix. Both deposits represent the slighted remains of the enclosure's inner bank. Underlying these two layers of slighted bank material was a thin deposit (depth 0.01 – 0.02 metres) of small rounded stones and gravel, presumably derived from the beach, set in a silty clay loam (Context No.804) which extended across most of Trench Eight, except for the southwestern corner. Underlying the beach gravel (Context No.804) was a layer of small to medium sized sub-rounded to angular stones (maximum dimension 0.15 metres) within a silty clay loam matrix (Context No.805) and a localised deposit in the northeastern corner of the trench of shale-like gravel in a grey silty clay loam matrix (Context No.806). The relationship between these two deposits was not fully understood during excavation, however, they probably represent near contemporary levelling deposits of slighted bank material (Context No.805) and dumped gravel derived from the beach (Context No.806). Both deposits have a maximum depth of approximately 0.30 metres, however, the layer of slighted bank material (Context No.805) decreased

significantly in depth towards the southwestern edge of the trench (minimum depth 0.05 metres). This decrease reflected the presence of a steep ridge or slope, apparently formed by an underlying layer of redeposited boulder clay (Context No.808) and the natural shape of the drumlin.

Phase 1 or 2

4.5.3 Underlying the sequence of levelling deposits was a layer of charcoal flecked silty clay loam (Context No.807) that sealed a thin deposit of redeposited boulder clay (Context No.808) in the western half of the *sondage*, which in turn overlay a second deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.809). These three deposits (Context Nos.807, 808 and 809) pre-dated the slighting of the inner bank but whether they pre-dated the construction of the enclosure is not certain. Consequently, it is not clear whether they should be equated with the Phase 2 or Phase 1 deposits recognised in the trenches excavated in the northern part of the main enclosure (see Section 4.4). The charcoal flecked silty clay loam (Context No.807) extended throughout the *sondage*. To the northeast the deposit was 0.08 – 0.10 metres thick, in the centre of the *sondage* its upper surface rose to a level approximately 0.25 metres above that in the northeast, however, as it rose it became thinner (depth 0.01 – 0.02 metres). As with the overlying Phase 4 deposit of slighted bank material (Context No.805), this variation was probably a result of the underlying layer of redeposited boulder clay (Context No.808). The redeposited boulder clay (Context No.808) formed a compacted layer, approximately 0.1 metres thick, which extended for a distance of approximately 0.9 metres across the southwestern part of the *sondage*. This deposit presumably represented a structural phase of the site's Phase 2 or possibly Phase 1 occupation that was preserved beneath the overlying slighted bank material. Too little of the deposit was exposed to support a more precise interpretation. The redeposited boulder clay (Context No.808) sealed a light greyish brown silty clay loam (Context No.809), which extended from the southwestern edge of excavation to the middle of the *sondage*. This silty clay loam overlay the natural boulder clay, was 0.15 metres thick and presumably represented a buried soil horizon.

4.6 The western part of the main enclosure and the annexed enclosure (Trench Six)

4.6.1 Trench Six was a rectangular-shaped trench, 10 metres by 1.5 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned approximately northeast – southwest. It was located across the western edge of the main enclosure and incorporated the bank and ditch which separated the main enclosure from the smaller annexed enclosure (Figure Nine). Excavation demonstrated that the base of the ditch was 1.25 metres below the top of the extant core of the inner bank, and 0.90 metres below the interior of the annexed enclosure. Following the removal of the topsoil (Context No.601) the stratigraphic sequence separated into three

parts which corresponded to the inner bank (at the southwestern end of the trench), the adjacent ditch and a small part of the interior of the annexe (at the northeastern end of the trench).

The inner bank

4.6.2 Overlying the sequence of deposits associated with the bank was a superficial layer of light brown, silty clay loam (Context No.602; maximum depth approximately 0.10 metres) which probably represented the base of the topsoil. It overlay a stony spread of disturbed bank material (Context No.603) that consisted of medium to large sub-angular and angular stones (maximum dimension approximately 0.30 metres), the voids between which were filled with a brown silty clay loam. This deposit had a maximum depth of 0.15 metres and extended for a distance of approximately 1.2 metres, from the back of the intact core of the inner bank (Context No.608) to the northeastern edge of Trench Six. It is attributed, by analogy with the comparable deposits excavated in the northern part of the main enclosure (see Paragraph 4.4.3), to the Phase 4 slighting of the main enclosure's inner bank.

4.6.3 Removal of the slighted bank material (Context No.603) exposed both the heavily denuded rubble core of the bank (Context No.608) and, in the interior of the main enclosure, a deposit of dark orangey brown clay loam (Context No.610). These two contexts have been provisionally attributed to Phase 2. The rubble core of the bank (Context No.608) was made up of a seemingly random spread of small to medium, rounded to sub-angular stones (maximum dimension 0.05 – 0.20 metres), set within a mid orangey brown silty clay loam. The intact core of the inner bank survived to a maximum height of 0.15 metres and was approximately 1.10 metres wide from its front to its back. No evidence of faced courses of stone or timber features were observed, however, given both the denuded condition of the bank and the narrow width of Trench Six, the failure to observe such features does not prove they were not originally present. The clay loam (Context No.610) was a shallow deposit (depth 0.03 metres) of uncertain origin, which was restricted to the northeastern end of Trench Six.

4.6.4 Both the rubble core of the bank (Context No.608) and the clay loam (Context No.610) overlay a deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.607), which in turn overlay the natural boulder clay (Context No.609). This orangey brown silty clay loam (Context No.607) had a maximum depth of 0.07 metres and extended, for a distance of approximately 2.6 metres, underneath the remains of the bank (Context No.608) and to the edge of the ditch cutting (Context No.611). Presumably, it represented a Phase 1, pre-enclosure soil horizon.

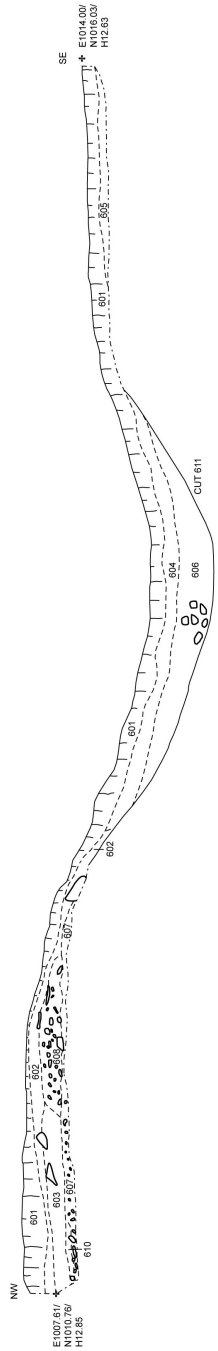

Figure Nine: Southwest-facing section of Trench Six

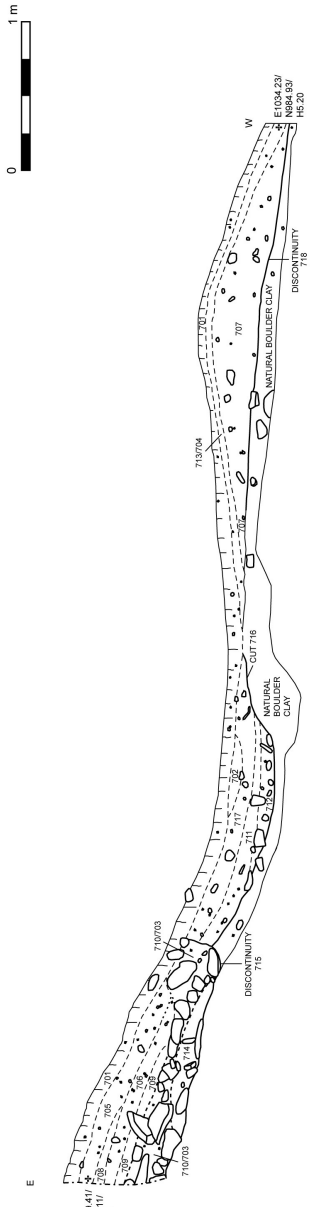

Figure Ten: North-facing section of Trench Seven

The ditch

4.6.5 During excavation of the ditch only a single secondary, dark brown silty clay loam fill (Context No.604; maximum depth 0.10 metres) and a gritty clay loam primary fill (Context No.606; maximum depth 0.24 metres) were recognised. The recovery of a twentieth century pen knife (Small Find No.435) and an early modern glass bottle (Small Find No.474) from the secondary fill (Context No.604) suggests it was of relatively recent origin. No datable artefacts were recovered from the ditch's primary fill (Context No.606). The ditch (Context No.611), which was cut through the natural boulder clay (Context No.609), had a shallow U-shaped profile and was approximately 3.5 metres wide and 0.9 metres deep. Only a small amount of animal bone was recovered from the ditch's fills. In comparison, significantly more animal bone was recovered from the cutting excavated across the ditch on the northern edge of the main enclosure (see Paragraph 4.3.5). Both sets of ditch fills were similar, however, in that no worked flint was recovered from either suggesting that residual deposition was not a significant factor in either of their silting regimes.

The interior of the annexed enclosure

4.6.6 In the interior of the annexed enclosure the topsoil (Context No.601) overlay a thin deposit of heavily rooted, orangey brown silty clay loam (Context No.605; depth 0.05 metres) which was exposed for a length of approximately 1.5 metres at the southwestern end of the trench. Several fragments of early modern glass bottle (Small Find Nos.458-465, 496-507) were recovered from this deposit suggesting that it was either not of great antiquity or had been subject to relatively recent disturbance. The silty clay loam (Context No.605) directly overlay the natural boulder clay (Context No.609). No evidence for any features within the annexed enclosure was exposed.

4.7 The low earthwork at the base of the island (Trench Seven)

4.7.1 Trench Seven was located on the western edge of the island and was laid out across a well preserved part of the low earthwork which apparently enclosed the base of the island (Figure Ten). This earthwork consisted of an external bank and ditch which were situated on a break in the steep incline of the island's slope approximately situated on the 5.0 metre contour (see Paragraph 3.4.1). The rectangular-shaped trench was 7.5 metres by 1.5 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned approximately northwest – southeast. At present, it is not possible to either closely date the outer bank and ditch, or relate them to the stratigraphic phases derived from the excavation of the main enclosure.

Relatively recent tree-throw hollow

4.7.2 Excavation of the dark brown, humic topsoil (Contexts Nos.701, 704 and 713; depth 0.10 – 0.15 metres) revealed that the southeastern end of the trench had been disturbed by a relatively recent tree-throw hollow (Context No.715) situated 1.65 metres from the end of the trench and was at least 0.35 metres deep. The tree-throw hollow was filled with a sequence of hillwash (Context No.705), redeposited boulder clay (Context Nos.708 and 709) and loose, stony tumble deposits (Context Nos.706, 710, 713 and 714).

4.7.3 The dark brown silty clay loam hillwash (Context No.705) formed the latest fill of the tree-throw and was a relatively deep (0.10 metres) deposit which extended from the southeastern edge of excavation for a distance of 1.4 metres. Underlying the hillwash was a layer of redeposited boulder clay (Context No.708; depth 0.10 metres) which only extended 0.6 metres into the trench. The redeposited boulder clay (Context No.708) overlay an extensive tumble deposit (Context No.706; maximum depth 0.10 metres) which consisted of medium to large sub-rounded to sub-angular stones (maximum dimension 0.45 metres) set within a mottled, dark and orangey brown, clay loam. This deposit of tumble sealed a localised spread of redeposited boulder clay (Context No.709; maximum depth 0.07 metres) whose extent was limited to the southeastern corner of Trench Seven. Presumably, the two layers of redeposited boulder clay (Context Nos. 708 and 709) were derived from material thrown up from the tree fall (Context No.715). Underlying the second layer of redeposited boulder clay (Context No.709) was a substantial deposit of tumble (Context Nos.703 and 710; maximum depth approximately 0.50 metres) made up of large angular slabs (maximum dimensions 0.40 metres) and rounded to sub-rounded stones (maximum dimensions 0.45 metres) set in a dark brown silty clay loam. This layer of tumble (Context Nos.703 and 710) overlay another, less substantial, tumble deposit (Context No.714; depth approximately 0.15 metres) made up of a smaller number of large rounded to sub-rounded stones (maximum dimensions 0.40 metres) set in a dark brown silty clay loam matrix. The sequence of deposits filling the tree-throw (Context No.715) contained a large amount of ironwork, mostly nails, holdfast and other structural fittings (Small Find Nos.512, 544, 545, 556, 557, 558, 559, 572, 577, 578, 579, 583, 606 and 607).

The ditch and bank

4.7.4 The ditch (Context No.716), which was cut through the natural boulder clay, had a shallow U-shaped profile, although the tree-throw hollow had disturbed its southeastern edge. It was relatively shallow, the vertical distance between the modern ground surface and the base of the ditch being only 0.40 metres deep, but relatively wide (minimum width approximately 2.0 metres). The ditch (Context No.716) was filled with a sequence of silty clay loam fills (Context Nos.702, 711, 712 and 717) all but the latest of which (i.e. Context

No.702) demonstrably pre-dated the tree-throw hollow (Context No.715). The character of these fills was relatively uniform; they all represented hillwash deposits. The upper fill of the ditch (Context No.702) was a layer of dark brown silty clay loam which extended for a maximum distance of 0.6 metres across the centre of the ditch and had a maximum depth of 0.08 metres. Its loose consistency suggests it was of either relatively recent date or had been recently disturbed by root action or animal burrowing. Underlying the upper fill (Context No.702), was a more extensive deposit of dark brown silty clay loam with a number of small to medium sized, sub-rounded to sub-angular shaped stone inclusions. This fill had a maximum depth of 0.14 metres and extended across the full 2.0 metre width of the undisturbed part of the ditch. In turn it overlay another dark brown silty clay loam, with fewer stone inclusions, that had a maximum depth of 0.1 metres and was 1.6 metres wide. The ditch's primary fill (Context No.712) was a dark brown silty clay loam with a relatively large number of small to medium sized, sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions. It had a maximum depth of 0.10 metres and a maximum width of 1.05 metres.

4.7.5 The ditch (Context No.716) was separated from the outer bank (Context No.707) at the western end of the trench by a narrow berm (width 0.15 metres) cut into the natural boulder clay. The bank consisted of compacted redeposited boulder clay (Context No.707), presumably derived from the cutting of the adjacent ditch, which had been placed directly on to the truncated surface (Context No.718) of the natural boulder clay. It survived to a height of only around 0.4 metres (approximately 0.6 metres above the base of the ditch) and was approximately 3.0 metres wide. Given the comparable sizes of the ditch cutting and the bank it seems unlikely that the bank had been significantly denuded. No evidence of timber features, such as a revetment, internal bracing or a palisade, was recognised during the excavation of the bank, although given the narrow width of the trench (1.5 metres) the failure to observe such features should not be consider positive proof of their absence.

4.8 Character and date of the artefactual assemblage

4.8.1 An important and diverse assemblage of small finds including pottery, metal artefacts, worked slate, flint, worked bone, glass and various types of slag and metalworking debris, as well as a large quantity of animal bone, was recovered during the excavation (see Appendices Six and Seven). With the exception of the two radiocarbon dates cited above (see Paragraphs 4.3.5 and 4.4.6; and Appendix Ten), the artefactual assemblage provides the only means for applying absolute dates to the stratigraphic sequences described above (see Sections 4.3 to 4.7). Unfortunately, artefactual dating is complicated by the widespread occurrence of residual deposition, particularly for the Phase 4 contexts which largely consist of the redeposited and slighted remains of earlier deposits. The scale of this problem is illustrated with reference to the assemblages of worked flint (see Paragraph

4.8.2), Neolithic pottery (see Paragraph 4.8.3), early medieval glass (see Paragraphs 4.8.5 and 4.8.6), imported E-ware (see Paragraphs 4.8.5 and 4.8.6) and souterrain ware (see Paragraphs 4.8.7 and 4.8.10) described below. Given the scale of residual deposition it is important to bear in mind that it is the latest artefact from a context which provides the most accurate date for the context, and that no context can be earlier in date than the latest artefact which it contains.

Phase 1

4.8.2 A small number of contexts, which were sealed by the Phase 2 silty clay loam deposit (Context Nos.110, 305, 415, 417 and 420), are provisionally attributed to Phase 1 (see Paragraph 4.4.15). It is not certain whether all of these 'early' contexts pre-dated the Phase 2 enclosure of the island, nor whether they represent more than one episode of activity. It is notable, however, that no metalwork was recovered below the sealing silty clay loam (Context Nos.110, 305, 415, 417 and 420) suggesting that some, if not all, of these contexts may have an early prehistoric date. This impression is supported by the provisional study of the artefacts recovered from contexts attributed to Phase 1.

4.8.3 Prehistoric activity on the island is represented by a number of worked flints, 68 of which (i.e. Small Find Nos.11-13, 19, 21-25, 27, 30-31, 35, 41-44, 48-59, 61-63, 66-72, 77-79, 105, 200, 207, 237, 240, 252, 326-327, 329, 336, 438, 478, 486, 534, 543, 567, 574-575, 580, 618-619, 629-630, 634-635 and 638) are demonstrably residually deposited having been recovered from contexts contemporary with, or later than, the Phase 2 deposit (Context No.110) from which an iron nail (Small Find No.76) was recovered. The redeposited worked flint includes a butt trimmed flake (Small Find No.30) of Late Mesolithic date recovered from the topsoil (Context No.201). Only nine worked flints may have been recovered from their original contexts of deposition (i.e. Small Find Nos.74-75, 536-538, 581, 631-633).

4.8.4 Five sherds of pottery were recovered from contexts attributed to Phase 1 (Small Find Nos.73, 81, 510-511 and 513). One of the sherds (Small Find No.73) is too small to positively identify; the other four sherds (Small Find Nos.81, 510-511 and 513) have been provisionally identified as examples of a type of Neolithic pottery embellished with incised decoration (E.Campbell pers.comm.). Three other, residually deposited, sherds of this pot type (Small Find Nos.65, 243 and 562) were also recovered from Phase 2 and Phase 4 contexts. Apart from the flints and pottery, the only other artefact which was recovered from a Phase 1 context was a probable fragment of amber (Small Find No.611; identified by Ewan Campbell). Probable prehistoric material residually deposited in later contexts included: a hammerstone (Small Find No.45) and a possible polished stone axe fragment (Small Find No.561).

Phase 2

4.8.5 In addition to residually deposited prehistoric material, the closely datable artefacts recovered from Phase 2 contexts included a possible sherd of Thomas's E-ware (Small Find No.84), which is late sixth to seventh century AD in date (cf. Thomas 1959; 1981; see also Edwards 1990, 70, fig.27d; Wooding 2002, 21-23), and nine fragments of vessel glass (Small Find Nos.269, 488-490, 492, 525-527 and 532) mostly from a claw beaker of probable Anglo-Saxon origin and seventh century AD date (E.Campbell pers.comm.). Less closely datable material recovered from Phase 2 deposits included a fragment of a decorated, flat plate of a bone comb (Small Find No.60), a fragment of sawn animal bone (Small Find No.259), two perforated copper alloy sheet mounts (Small Find Nos.80 and 535), three iron nails (Small Find Nos.76, 480 and 528), two iron roves (Small Find Nos.481 and 529), a possible iron binding or staple (Small Find No.508), three fragments of probable metalworking slag (Small Find Nos.485, 491 and 495) and two fragments of possibly vitrified or glazed stones (Small Find Nos.83 and 482). Collectively these finds suggest an early medieval date of late sixth to seventh century date for Phase 2. As previously noted, this is consistent with the radiocarbon date derived from the animal bone recovered from the primary fill of the main enclosure's ditch (see Paragraph 4.3.7).

4.8.6 Other significant, and closely datable, early medieval finds, residually deposited in later contexts, include: four sherds of Thomas's E-ware (Small Find Nos.29 and 36-38) probably from the same vessel (E.Campbell pers.comm), a possibly miscast penannular brooch fragment (Small Find No.34) which is paralleled by a mould fragment from Dunadd, Argyll dated to the early seventh century AD (Lane and Campbell 2000, 121, no.454, illus.4.26) and a large assemblage of vessel glass (Small Find Nos.14, 103, 112-113, 213, 228-236, 238, 265, 268, 270, 280, 286, 291, 300, 305, 308, 333, 353, 396, 398, 401, 405, 410, 417, 433-434, 455-456, 476-477 and 519), again mostly from a claw beaker of probable Anglo-Saxon origin and seventh century AD date, but which also includes fragments of a palm cup or funnel beaker of probable Anglo-Saxon origin and seventh or eighth century AD date, and two colourless sherds which show wheel-abraded decoration and are of Mediterranean origin and fifth or sixth century AD date (E.Campbell pers.comm.).

Phase 3

4.8.7 In addition to demonstrably residually deposited material, a significant number of artefacts were recovered from the deposits attributed to Phase 3, including two closely dated finds. The first was the tooth-plate of an apparently straight-backed and undecorated single-sided bone comb (Small Find No.15), which is an example of either Dunlevy's Type F or G and for which a ninth to thirteenth century AD date is probable (cf. Dunlevy 1988, 367-368).

The second was a tinned, copper alloy stud-headed stick pin whose head is decorated with radiating grooves and has a flat underside and a rounded top (Small Find No.436) and which may date, by analogy with examples from Waterford, from the mid eleventh to early thirteenth century AD (cf. Scully 1997, 442, fig.15:2.26, table15.1). Other chronologically significant finds from the Phase 3 contexts include 17 sherds of souterrain ware (Small Find Nos.226-227, 373-378, 390-391, 394, 416, 516, 520-522 and 541), several of which are decorated with cordons. Given the type's long-term uniformity, close dating of souterrain ware is difficult. Its vogue extends from the seventh or eighth century AD until the late twelfth century AD, although it is widely assumed that the cordoned forms do not pre-date the ninth century AD (Ryan 1973, 623-628; Edwards 1990, 73-75).

4.8.8 Other finds of note recovered from contexts attributed to Phase 3 include a large number of iron artefacts, mostly structural fittings (i.e. Small Find Nos.10, 32-33, 47, 176-177, 182, 184, 402, 406 and 437), a fragment of sawn animal bone (Small Find No.454), a stone spindlewhorl decorated with incised circumscribing lines (Small Find No.16), a fragment of ironworking slag (Small Find No.20) and a reticello glass rod (Small Find No.479). It is probable that some, if not all, of these finds were residually deposited from Phase 2 contexts. A sherd of eighteenth or nineteenth century blackware (Small Find No.17) recovered from a Phase 3 contexts is probably intrusive, particularly as the deposit it was recovered from (Context No.106) was not fully understood during excavation

4.8.9 Assessed independently the artefactual assemblage suggests a potentially long vogue for Phase 3, possibly extending from the ninth century AD until at least the mid eleventh century AD, if not later. This assessment is consistent with the radiocarbon date of eighth or ninth century date derived from an articulated spread of animal bone recovered from the Phase 3 soil horizon (Context No.102) (UB-4918 1195 ± 22, CAL two sigma AD 775 - 889; see Appendix Ten). It is difficult to reconcile the relatively large number of artefacts recovered from contexts attributed to this phase with both the complete absence of associated features (see Paragraphs 4.4.6 and 4.4.7) and its interpretation as possibly representing a period of abandonment. These problems are further exacerbated when the large amount of presumably residually deposited animal bone, soutterain ware and other artefacts recovered from the overlying Phase 4 deposits are considered.

Phase 4

4.8.10 As previously noted, the Phase 4 contexts largely consist of the redeposited and slighted remains of earlier deposits, suggesting that the Phase 4 animal bone and other finds were predominantly residually deposited (see Paragraph 4.8.1). A mid eleventh century *terminus post quem* for Phase 4 is provided by the stud-headed stick pin (Small Find No.436) which was sealed beneath the slighted remains of the main enclosure's inner bank

(see Paragraph 8.4.7). Datable artefactual material recovered from the Phase 4 contexts includes a large number of sherds of souterrain ware (Small Find Nos.152-153, 156-157, 159-160, 162-165, 168-170, 174-175, 178-181, 183, 185-191, 195, 198, 201-202, 205, 208-210, 214-215, 217-218, 221, 227, 245-246, 251, 253, 255-258, 260, 262-264, 266-267, 271-273, 275, 277-279, 281, 283-284, 288-290, 292-293, 295-299, 301-303, 307, 309, 311-320, 325, 330, 332, 334-335, 337-342, 348-350, 352, 354-355, 358-372, 379, 473 and 626). Although the majority of these sherds were probably residually deposited, the *terminus post quem* provided by the stud-headed stick pin (Small Find No.436) does not preclude their having been originally deposited during Phase 4. Other potentially chronologically significant, Phase 4 finds include two sherds of medieval green glazed pottery (Small Find Nos.569 and 636) recovered from the upper levelling deposit (Context No.802) of slighted bank material in Trench Eight. These sherds probably date to the thirteenth or fourteenth century AD, however, as the soil matrix of this deposit had a loose consistency suggesting it represented a secondary accumulation (see Paragraph 4.5.2), the interpretive weight which can be placed on these sherds is limited. Other interesting finds recovered from Phase 4 contexts include part of the side plate of a decorated bone comb (Small Find No.568), the end plate of a double-sided bone comb (Small Find No.466), two possible crucible fragments (Small Find Nos.18 and 206) and a stone spindlewhorl (Small Find No.637).

4.8.11 Given the lack of features associated with Phase 4 it is difficult to evaluate either its character or duration, however, a copper alloy buckle and attached plate (Small Find No.95), which is an example of a type common in western and northern Europe during the late twelfth to late fourteenth century AD (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, 76-78), that was recovered from the topsoil (Context No.401) suggests occupation on Dunnyneill Island extended into the Anglo-Norman period. Other significant topsoil finds include the tip of a bone pin (Small Find No.8), a bone handle for an iron artefact (Small Find No.46), a small bone or ivory socketed terminal (Small Find No.166), an iron horseshoe (Small Find No.86), the sawn fragments of three animal bones (Small Find Nos.89, 261 and 282) and a fragment of slate bearing a curvilinear incised design (Small Find No.100).

4.8.12 Analysis of the animal bone assemblage has identified significantly different patterns of food consumption between the Phase 2 and Phase 4 deposits (F.Beglane pers.comm.). This observation suggests that, although probably residually deposited, the majority of the finds recovered from Phase 4 contexts were not originally derived from Phase 2. This conclusion may assist in resolving the difficulties in interpreting the character of Phase 3 (see Paragraph 4.8.9). The Phase 3 contexts largely consisted of a silty clay loam (Context No.102, 106, 304, 410, 411 and 412) which contained no features, hence its possible interpretation as forming during a period of site abandonment, however, a significant number of artefacts were recovered from the deposit suggesting some possible

form of occupation (see Paragraphs 4.4.6 and 4.4.7). When combined with the radiocarbon date derived from a spread of articulated animal bone recovered from the 'abandonment' soil, this artefactual material suggests that the period of 'abandonment' potentially extended over several centuries (see Paragraphs 4.8.9). The most likely explanation is that Phase 3 represents a sustained period of non-intensive exploitation of Dunnyneill Island which lasted for an uncertain, but potentially extended, duration between the sixth and seventh century AD Phase 2 occupation of the island and the advent of the Phase 4 occupation, which began with the slighting of the inner bank and levelling of the interior of the main enclosure at some point after the mid eleventh century AD.

4.8.13 Provisional analysis of the small finds suggests that their distribution may have been spatially structured. For example, most of the early medieval vessel glass was recovered from the northeastern end of Trench Four, all but one of the sherds of Thomas's E-ware were uncovered in Trench Two, most of the cordoned souterrain ware sherds were recovered from the centre of Trench Four, while the majority of the ironworking slag and hearth cakes were recovered from Trench Seven (see Figure Eleven). The general absence of finds in Trenches One and Five might be related to this area's location immediately adjacent to the possible entrance to the enclosure (See Paragraph 3.3.2 and compare Figures Four and Eleven). It is notable that the coherence of this spatial patterning was maintained even where examples of an artefact type were residually deposited. The marked spatial patterning in the deposition of finds suggests that, at least during Phase 2, certain types of activity, such as metalworking, glassworking and possibly cooking, were being undertaken in specific parts of the site.

4.8.14 Given its strategic position within Strangford Lough it is not surprising that excavation has revealed evidence for multi-period activity on the main island. It is probable that full analysis of the artefactual assemblage will reveal evidence of additional phases of activity, however, both detailed specialist analysis of the artefactual assemblage and an extended programme of radiocarbon dating will need to be undertaken in order to resolve the outstanding problems with both the phasing of the main enclosure and dating a number of the features recorded during the excavations.

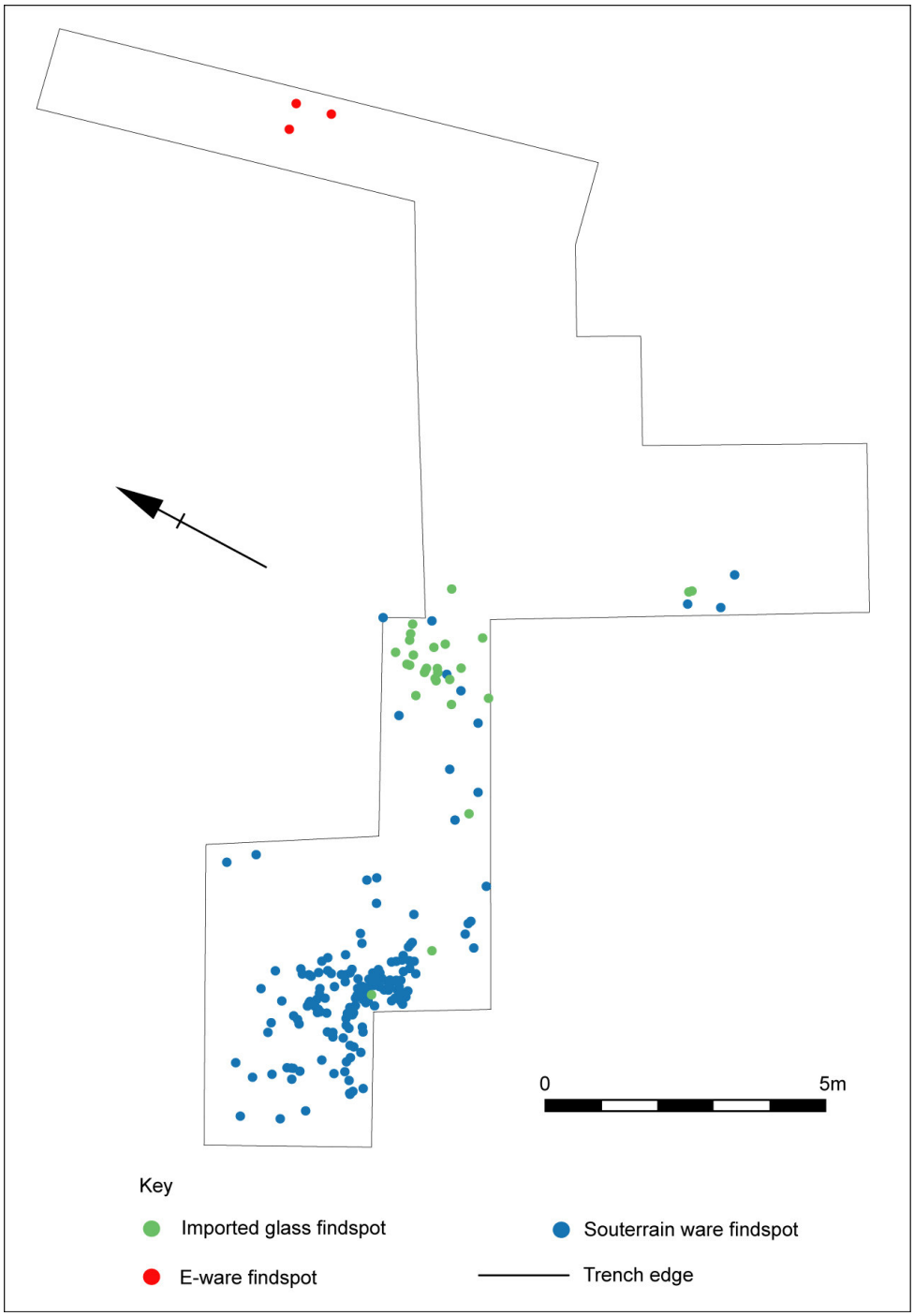

Figure Eleven: Spatial distribution of imported glass, E-ware and souterrain ware finds (Trenches One to Five)

5 Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The 2002 and 2003 survey and excavation successfully quantified the rate of the site's destruction through coastal erosion and recovered sufficient evidence to ascertain the character and date of activity on the island. Provisional analysis of the data gathered during the excavation has posed as many questions about the site as it has answered. Consequently, prior to the completion of a programme of specialist analysis, any discussion of the excavation's results will be inevitably provisional and speculative.

5.2 Phase 1

5.2.1 The small number of Phase 1 features and deposits uncovered during the excavation do not necessarily represent a single, discrete phase of activity. Although demonstrably earlier than the Phase 2 features, it is uncertain whether the Phase 1 features uncovered in the interior of the northern part of the main enclosure (Context Nos.121, 406, 409 and 439) pre-date or post-date the construction of the site's enclosing boundaries. Even if they pre-date the enclosure the features might still date to the early medieval period. The only feature which demonstrably pre-dates the early medieval enclosure is the apparently east – west running negative feature (Context No.228), cut through the pre-enclosure ground surface (Context Nos.223 and 225), and sealed by the outer bank (Context No.222). It is possible that this feature represents the foundation of an enclosing boundary which predated the extant outer bank, however, in the absence of any dating evidence its significance is uncertain.

5.2.2 Study of the artefactual material recovered during the excavations indicates that both Late Mesolithic and Neolithic episodes of activity occurred on Dunnyneill Island. Prehistoric activity is represented by a significant proportion of the artefactual assemblage and includes 77 worked flints, including a butt trimmed flake of Late Mesolithic date, a small assemblage of Neolithic pottery, a hammerstone and a possible polished stone axe fragment. Mesolithic activity in Strangford Lough has recently been summarised (McCartan 2002, 41-45; McErlean, McConkey and Forsythe 2002, 425-441). By the Late Mesolithic period the maritime landscape of the Lough had largely developed and it is likely that Dunnyneill Island would have been incorporated into an economy of short-term food collection strategies, although McCartan argues that islands in the Lough could have been occupied for extended periods (2002, 44). No structural evidence can be associated with either the Late Mesolithic or Neolithic activity on the island. It is questionable whether the island could have supported a permanent settlement during the Neolithic. Study of the distribution of Neolithic sites in Strangford Lough (McCartan 2002, fig.3.6; McErlean,

McConkey and Forsythe 2002, 441-449) indicates that evidence for Neolithic occupation has only been identified on the Lough's larger islands. Consequently, it is not obvious that the Neolithic activity on Dunnyneill Island took the form of a permanent settlement.

5.3 Phase 2

5.3.1 Assessing the character of the site during the early medieval period is difficult. Given the small size of the main Dunnyneill Island, it is not obvious that a settlement on the island could be either self-supporting or sustainable in the long-term. Furthermore, the site's location within Strangford Lough would mean that access by boat during the winter months was potentially problematic. Relatively little evidence of exploitation of the natural resources of the coast line and the Lough, such as shell fragments and the bones of either fish or marine mammals, was recovered from Phase 2 deposits during the excavations (F.Beglane pers.comm.). This is surprising as evidence from other coastal settlements with early medieval levels, such as the raised raths of Rathmullan, Co. Down (Lynn 1982) and Ballynarry, Co. Down (Davison 1962), suggests that a significant exploitation of these resources was the norm for coastal settlements during the early medieval period (McErlean 2002a, 67). Although the absence of this evidence may reflect the failure of the excavations to identify middens associated with the site's occupation, it might also suggest that the site had a more specialised and temporary or episodic role. The animal bone assemblage recovered from the Phase 2 deposits resembles that from known high status terrestrial sites; it contains a relatively high proportion of quality beef which was presumably supplied from the mainland (F.Beglane pers.comm.). In addition to the site's faunal remains, the artefactual material recovered from the Phase 2 deposits, combined with residually deposited finds that can be closely dated to the early medieval period, provide the best key to interpreting this phase of activity.

5.3.2 The most significant finds for interpreting the Phase 1 activity are the sherds of Thomas's E-ware and the large assemblage of vessel glass. These two groups of exotic types are relatively rare in Ireland, although they are frequently found on the same sites, which are usually interpreted as either high status settlements or trading centres. Some of the other demonstrably early medieval finds suggest that the Phase 2 occupation of the site was also provided a venue for various forms of craft activity including non-ferrous and ferrous metalworking, glassworking and the working of animal bone.

5.3.3 During the early medieval period, high status settlement sites in western Britain and Ireland are characterised by significant quantities of imported pottery and glass vessels, evidence for non-ferrous metalworking and defensive boundaries. Characteristic features of trading sites are a lack of substantial defences, an island location, episodic occupation, absence of fine metalworking and the use of E-ware vessels as cooking pots rather than as containers

(Campbell and Lane 1993, 65-66). Dunnyneill Island shares characteristics with both of these types of site, however, there are reasonable grounds for suggesting the site is neither exclusively a high status settlement or a trading centre. Consequently, it is suggested below that the Phase 2 occupation of the island represents a hybrid of the two site types.

5.3.4 E-ware is the most common type of imported pottery known from Britain and Ireland, having a wide distribution which extends sporadically across the western coast of Britain, from the southwest peninsula of England to western Scotland, the Isle of Man, and the northeastern, eastern, midland and southern parts of Ireland. Its precise place of origin is uncertain, but, it probably originates from northwest or western France and is dated from the late sixth to seventh century AD (Thomas 1990, 14; Campbell 1996a, 80; Lane and Campbell 2000, 99; Wooding 2002, 21-23). It was first recognised, and defined, as an imported form of pottery by Thomas from sherds recovered during excavations at Gwithian, Cornwall (cf. Thomas 1959, 96-99; Thomas 1990, 1). E-ware is a plain, wheel-thrown type of pottery which occurs in a range of forms, such as jars, beakers, bowls, jugs and occasionally lids. Thomas has argued that it was used as 'kitchen ware' in the consumption, rather than preparation, of food and drink (Thomas 1981, 20; 1990, 8). Earwood has identified several wooden vessels recovered from early medieval sites in eastern and northeastern parts of Ireland and the west coast of Scotland, which she plausibly argues are direct imitations of the form of E-ware vessels (Earwood 1993, 94-97, 222-224, figs.62-64, 131). That the form of the E-ware vessels appears to have been copied by the manufacturers of wooden vessels suggests that the trade created a demand for such vessels which could not be satisfied by the seaborne trade alone. Thomas suggested that E-ware was traded as a commodity in its own right, rather than for its contents, and that it formed a 'space-filler' or ancillary cargo for the traders who brought it to western Britain and Ireland as part of the trade in Gaulish wine (Thomas 1990, 8-10, 16-17; see also Fulford 1980, 69). Thomas argued that although in its 'home district' E-ware would not have had any great value, in the aceramic insular contexts in which it is recovered it would have been considered a prestige good whose use would have differed markedly from, and presumably challenged, the conventional modes of food consumption (Thomas 1990, 8). This view has been rejected by Campbell who convincingly argues, on the basis of analysis of traces of organic matter on the interior of some vessels and study of contemporary Irish textual sources, that E-ware vessels were imported as containers for luxury goods (Campbell 1991, 191-195; Campbell 1996b, 92; Lane and Campbell 2000, 100). Such an explanation for the type's function explains the lack of E-ware platters. The only product which has, to date, been certainly identified by analysis is the red dyestuff derived from the plant Dyer's Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*), although, seeds of the non-native plants dill and coriander have also been recovered from the E-ware sites of Buston crannog, Argyll and Whithorn Priory, Wigtownshire (Campbell 1996a, 80; Campbell 1996b,

92). Even as containers for luxury products, E-ware vessels would still have only formed a minor part of a ship's cargo (Campbell 1996b, 92). In rejecting Thomas's model, Campbell makes the valid point that it is not obvious why such plain and functional wares should be found on high status sites if they were only imported to be used in the consumption of food (Lane and Campbell 2000, 100), although it is not unreasonable to suggest that once emptied of their luxury contents E-ware vessels could have been reused in the consumption of food (Campbell 1996b, 92). Certainly, the small number of known jugs, pitchers and bowls may have been used for serving and drinking liquids (Lane and Campbell 2000, 243).

5.3.5 E-ware has previously been recovered from several sites in Strangford Lough and its immediate coastal hinterland. This area has the densest distribution of sites producing E-ware known from Ireland suggesting that it was probably an entry point for this material into northeast Ireland. McErlean has prepared a useful summary of the known finds of E-ware in the Strangford Lough region (McErlean 2002a, 88-89, fig.3.30, table 3.3). Additional finds, not recorded by McErlean, include nine sherds from two separate vessels recovered during trial trenching on Scrabo Hill (E.Campbell pers.comm.). It should also be noted that the E-ware sherd claimed by Thomas for Nendrum (Thomas 1959, 109) has been identified by Richard Warner as medieval (Campbell 1991, 158). The total number of vessels recovered from each of the known sites in the Strangford Lough region is small, even though several of them (i.e. Ballyfounder, Gransha and Lough Faughan) have been subject to extensive excavation. Consequently, it is not obvious that any of the known sites were centres of importation from which E-ware was redistributed around the Strangford Lough region. Downpatrick (Thomas 1990, 21; Campbell 1991, 149; Warner 2000, 44), Guns Island (Campbell 1991, 156), Scarbo (Campbell 1991, 149) and Kilclief (McErlean 2002a, 89) have previously been identified as potential points of entry, however, the possibility that Dunnyneill Island was also the primary import centre cannot be easily dismissed. Given this possibility, it is arguably surprising that so few sherds of E-ware have been recovered from Dunnyneill Island when excavations of other sites, which have been plausibly identified as import centres, such as Dalkey Island, Co. Dublin (Hodges 1989, 67; Campbell 1996a, 84, table 4.1; Doyle 1998), have produced large assemblages of imported pottery. It is possible, however, that, given the marked spatial patterning to the deposition of finds on Dunnyneill Island (see Paragraph 4.8.13 and Figure Eleven), only a small part of the area in which imported wares were deposited was excavated.

5.3.6 The assemblage of vessel glass is large and contains several forms which are rare in an Irish context. Most of the vessel glass is probably of Anglo-Saxon origin and seventh or eighth century date, but two sherds of Mediterranean origin and fifth or sixth century date were also recovered (see Paragraphs 4.8.5 and 4.8.6). Glass vessels are usually confined to high status sites in Ireland, and are frequently associated with imported pottery (cf.

Bourke 1994, 177, table I). This association is usually interpreted as one concerned with the consumption of exotic food and drink, which was almost certainly a high status preoccupation (Campbell and Lane 1993, 62). The glass vessels were probably used for drinking imported wine. Finds of vessel glass have previously been interpreted as being imported in an already fragmented state as cullet for use as inlay or in making beads and other small objects (e.g. Harden 1956, 151-152; Alcock 1963, 52-53; Harden 1978, 7). However, when their frequent association with import wares and the literary evidence is considered, it is more likely that they were imported as complete vessels (Bourke 1994, 174-175, 178), although they would have probably been recycled once they had become broken (Edwards 1990, 92; Campbell 1996b, 93). Evidence for glass working on the island is provided by the reticello rod, which was recovered from a Phase 3 context but arguably dates to Phase 2 (see Paragraph 4.8.8). Reticello glass rods are formed by twisting together two strands of different coloured glass and were solely used for applying decoration. Early medieval Reticello rods have previously been recovered during excavations at Scotch Street, Armagh (Lynn and McDowell 1988, fig.71; Lynn 1988, 82, no.1; Youngs 1990, 204, nos.205a-d) and Iona, Argyll (Barber 1981, 349, no.108/23, fig.42, pl.24). The failure to recover any frit (glass slag) during the course of the excavations suggests that craft activity on the island was restricted to glass working rather than glass making.

5.3.7 Other evidence for craft activity taking place during Phase 2 includes a fragment of sawn animal bone, three pieces of probable metalworking slag, the possible miscast penannular brooch fragment and two vitrified or glazed stones (see Paragraphs 4.8.5 and 4.8.6). It is probable that at least some of the evidence for craft activity recovered from later contexts was residually deposited from Phase 2. This material includes two spindlewhorls (Small Find Nos.16 and 637), four sawn animal bone fragments (Small Find Nos.89, 261, 282 and 454), three pieces of sawn or otherwise modified antler (Small Find Nos.642-644), a large volume of slag (Small Find Nos.26, 40, 197, 224, 457, 483-484, 509, 514-515, 524, 547-548, 550, 553, 565, 576, 585-586, 589-605 and 608-610), including two ferrous 'hearth cakes' probably from smithing hearths (Small Find Nos.487 and 582) and two possible crucible fragments (Small Find Nos.18 and 206). With the exception of the spindlewhorls, all of these finds are consistent with the evidence for craft activity which is demonstrably associated with Phase 2.

5.3.8 Other significant Phase 2 finds include three iron nails (Small Find Nos.76, 480 and 528) and two iron roves (Small Find Nos.481 and 529). Roves are small perforated plates which when used with a nail form a type of structural fitting known as a holdfast, or clench bolt, which is used to join two timbers. The nail is hammered through the timbers, the rove is then placed over the protruding end of the nail, the surplus length of which is cut off before it is hammered over. This arrangement prevents the nail from pulling back through

the wood. Holdfasts are known from a variety of early medieval (e.g. Ottaway 1992, 617-618) and medieval (e.g. Goodall 1993, 146-147, fig.108; Scully 1997, 474, fig.15:14.11; Clark 1997, 159) sites. Although commonly associated with shipbuilding, holdfasts are also known from a range of timber objects and features such as doors, partitions, hatches and carts (Ottaway 1992, 618; Lyne 1996, 149; Clark 1997, 159). It is uncertain whether the Dunnyneill Island holdfasts represent evidence for repairing ships at the site, the reuse of wood from ships either as fuel or as timber, or the use of holdfasts as non-maritime fittings. Three holdfasts (Small Find Nos.578, 583 and 606) and a rove (Small Find Nos.706) were also recovered from later contexts.

5.3.9 Thomas's and Campbell's separate studies of early medieval sites from which imported pottery and glass have been recovered suggest that two successive and well-established long-distance mercantile trading systems operated in western Britain and Ireland (Thomas 1990, 11-17; Campbell 1991; Campbell and Lane 1993, 66-68; Campbell 1996a, 81-83; Campbell 1996b, 83-94). The earlier trading system dates from the late fifth to the mid sixth century and is apparently a direct trade with the eastern Mediterranean which is largely focussed on southwestern Britain (see Fulford 1989, 3-4). It is probable that metal sources, such as tin, found in southwest Britain underpin this trade (Fulford 1989, 4; Campbell and Lane 1993, 66; Campbell 1996b, 88-89). This earlier pattern of trade ends in the mid sixth century possibly as a result of the reimposition of Byzantine control over the western Mediterranean (Campbell and Lane 1993, 67). The second trading system dates from the later sixth to seventh century and involves trade between western France and the Irish Sea zone and is characterised by D-ware, E-ware and imported glass (for a survey of historical references to the seaborne trade between western Gaul and western Britain and Ireland see Thomas 1990, 2-4). Campbell's analysis of the distribution of imported material (1991), perhaps informed by theoretical core-periphery models, suggests that both trade systems were restricted to important coastal centres from which goods were selectively redistributed a short distance inland to lower status sites and to more distant elite groups. Although some potential specialist trading places have been identified (Campbell 1996a, 84, table 4.1), the apparently monopolistic trade was targeted at high status secular sites and it is likely that even where specialist trading sites occur, that they too were also strictly controlled by local elites. With its Mediterranean glass of fifth or sixth century date and its sherds of E-ware the Phase 2 activity on Dunnyneill Island was arguably linked with both trading systems.

5.3.10 The most comparable Irish analogue, for the early medieval activity on Dunnyneill Island, is Dalkey Island, Co. Dublin. A small promontory (area approximately 0.25 hectares) on the northern edge of the island was the focus for activity during the early medieval period (for a recent and detailed assessment of the site see Doyle 1998). Significant numbers of B-ware and E-ware sherds, as well as fragments of imported glass, were recovered during

excavations of the promontory (Liversage 1968, 88-89, 111-113, 193-195, figs.18-19, 32-33, pl.X). Hodges argued that the site was an example of his Type A small-scale emporium or gateway community (Hodges 1989, 50-51, 67), Campbell identified it as a trading site (Campbell 1991, 149) and Doyle considered that it operated as a specialist point of exchange (Doyle 1998, 100). Its island location afforded traders with certain protections, but more importantly provided local elites groups with control over the exchange and access to exotic, and by extension prestigious, goods. The movement of foreign traders was restricted, almost certainly by local royal control, and merchants would probably have been obliged to restrict their activities to designated centres. Like Dunnyneill Island, Dalkey Island is situated close to the mainland and contains imported finds which date to both of the successive trading systems. Two important differences between Dalkey Island and Dunnyneill Island are, however, the lack of early medieval metalworking evidence at Dalkey Island and the fact that the site was undefended until at least part way through the period when import wares were being deposited on the island (Doyle 1998, 95, 101). Both metalworking evidence and defences are features typical of early medieval high status settlement sites and their absence at Dalkey Island strengthens the site's interpretation as an import centre or landfall and possible temporary base for seaborne traders. For Dunnyneill Island such an explanation is less clear cut.

5.3.11 It is possible that Dunnyneill Island formed a small-scale emporium integrated into both of the long-distance trading systems identified by Thomas and Campbell. Being prominently located in the southern end of Strangford Lough, Dunnyneill Island would have been reasonably easy for foreign traders, with even only a superficial knowledge of the Irish coastline, to identify and navigate towards. It is probable that such visits by foreign traders to Dunnyneill Island would have been both sporadic and limited to the summer months, given the difficulties inherent in maritime navigation during the winter. Although the island has no natural harbours it would have been possible to beach early medieval ships, with their shallow draughts, on its northern shore with relative ease (cf. McErlean 2002a, 70). Dunnyneill Island may have formed the primary import centre for the distribution of imported goods into the territory of the Dál Fiatach, with its principal royal centre located conveniently close by at Downpatrick (McErlean 2002a, 57, 58, fig.3.17). Campbell has sketched a scenario for Ireland where Continental traders called off at neutral, off-shore sites and resided there for a period whilst they exchanged goods with emissaries from neighbouring kingdoms who took the imports back to royal centres. At these centres the imports would have been used and redistributed to royal kin or clients who occupied settlements of lesser status in return for renders of surplus produce (Campbell 1991, 155-156). The redistribution of imports was presumably directly linked with the feasting activity associated with the peripatetic circuit of the royal household (cf. Bhreathnach 1998) and provided a mechanism by which individual rulers bolstered their status by controlling the supply of prestige goods to their clients (Campbell 1991, 155). It is perhaps not

coincidental that the importation of exotic material into the Strangford Lough begins during the sixth century when the emergence of the Dál Fiatach dynasty can first be traced (cf. McErlean 2002a, 59).

5.3.12 Whilst attractive, the identification of Dunnyneill Island as a small-scale emporium is not without problems. The small number of sherds of imported pottery recovered during the excavations, the site's defensive boundaries and the evidence for non-ferrous metalworking are all features not typically associated with specialist trading sites. Indeed, these features are all more typical of a high status secular settlement site and the small number of recovered import wares would be more consistent with the site being identified with one of the lower status sites associated with the secondary distribution of such exotic material. This alternate explanation for the status of Dunnyneill Island can, however, be rejected. The large amount of vessel glass is difficult to reconcile with the site being a focus of secondary redistribution, the small number of recovered imported wares may be a consequence of trench location (see Paragraph 5.3.5) and the small size of the island mitigates against its permanent occupation. Even if the site is one which was only occupied or visited periodically as part of the normal peripatetic royal circuit, it would still have had to support the permanent occupancy of a client and their household. The interpretation of the site's early medieval character which, at this provisional stage of post-excavation analysis, is favoured here, is that the site had a dual emporium-high status settlement function. It is suggested that the site would only have been occupied when seaborne merchants visited Strangford Lough. Members of the local secular elite would have travelled to Dunnyneill Island with their retinue and provided hospitality for the merchants whilst trading was conducted. The occurence of a number of wild boar bones in the animal bone assemblage (F.Beglane pers.comm.) is consistent with a high status diet. Supplies of food and other provisions would have been ferried over from the mainland. Such hospitable arrangements would encourage the merchants to continue dealing with the Dál Fiatach dynasty, rather than seek trading arrangements with rival, neighbouring kingdoms. It would also explain Campbell's observation (1991, 153) that, despite the large number of good harbours between Dublin and Belfast, and with the exception of the three sherds of E-ware from Marshes Upper, Co.Louth (Gowen 1992, 105, nos.179, 258-259, fig.20), the distribution of known finds suggests that only Dublin Bay, the Boyne Estuary and Strangford Lough were utilised by seaborne merchants. Such an arrangement would allow the local elite to monopolise contacts with foreign merchants, and is also consistent with the animal bone evidence, the presence of the defences and the artefactual evidence, which with its evidence for non-ferrous metalworking is suggestive of the presence of a royal household.

5.3.14 The form of the Phase 2 enclosure also poses some interesting questions of interpretation. The extant lengths of enclosing bank and ditch indicate that the site consisted of a sub-

circular enclosure (A1) with at least one adjacent annexe at a lower height (A2) (see Figure Four). It is not certain whether the annexe is broadly contemporary with, or a significantly later addition to, the main sub-circular enclosure. As excavation demonstrated that the bank and ditch separating the main enclosure and annexe (see Paragraphs 4.6.2 - 4.6.5) was less substantial than that those forming the northern edge of the main enclosure (see Section 4.3), it is not unreasonable to suggest that the annexe was not an additional feature but an original part of the site's Phase 2 layout. If this was not the case then the inner bank and ditch at this point of the site's circuit would, presumably, have been as equally substantial as they are on the northern edge of the main enclosure. As the southern half of the site has been lost through erosion it is possible that there was originally more than one annexed enclosure. It is notable that the promontory which provided the focus for the early medieval activity on Dalkey Island is also divided into a higher and lower area, albeit by a small natural cliff (Doyle 1998, 90, fig.2). The arrangement of a series of small annexed enclosures clustered round a central enclosure, located upon a steep hill also recalls the early medieval 'nuclear' fort site type such as Dunadd and Dundurn in Scotland and Dinas Emrys in Wales (for a recent discussion of this site type see Lane and Campbell 2000, 252). Although it is not suggested that the enclosure on the main Dunnyneill Island is a nuclear fort, the analogy raises the possibility that the site should be considered within the same architectural tradition where space within a site was deliberately divided in order to create a hierarchy of enclosures.

5.4 Phase 3

5.4.1 Following the Phase 2 occupation of the island, a period of non-intensive exploitation of Dunnyneill Island consistent with the grazing of a small number of animals has been identified. The reasons for the abandonment of the Phase 2 occupation of the site are inextricably linked with the failure of the late sixth and seventh century Atlantic seaboard trading routes to prosper in comparison to those located in the North Sea zone. Campbell has suggested that from the eighth century onwards monasteries in Ireland and western Britain became independent centres of power and that the ability of secular elites to monopolise and control maritime trade waned (Campbell 1991, 157). Hodges has recently been dismissive of this explanation (2004, 724-725) arguing that the Atlantic seaboard trading system failed because of changes in the attitude of the merchants, rather than any insular-driven changes. Although Hodges is perhaps overly dismissive of the evidence for continued and significant contacts between Ireland and the Continent which is provided by the insular fine metalworking and illuminated manuscript art, his observation that the Atlantic seaboard remained 'beyond the rim of the Merovingian North Sea' and consequently outside of the area of pan-European economic expansion until the advent of the Vikings, is difficult to reject (cf. Hodges 2004, 725).

5.5 Phase 4

5.5.1 The archaeological evidence relating to Phase 4 is restricted to deposits associated with the deliberate slighting of the Phase 2 inner bank and the deposition of levelling deposits. Little of the bank material was incorporated into the ditch suggesting that the principal motivation in slighting the bank was not to remove the enclosure's boundary, but to create a flat plateau at the top of the island in order to facilitate a new episode of activity on the island. The only recorded features associated with this phase of activity were two spreads of flag stones laid out over the levelling deposits, which may be the remains of either a floor or footings for a walled structure. That the slabs overlay slighted bank material suggests that the motivation for the levelling was to produce a large enough, flat area for buildings to be erected. No other structural evidence dating to this final phase was identified, probably because subsequent grazing of animals on the island resulted in the truncation of any such evidence.

5.5.2 A precise date for this final phase of activity is uncertain, but the stud-headed stick pin, which was recovered from the Phase 3 soil horizon sealed by the slighted deposits, indicates that the levelling could not have occurred before the mid eleventh century. Given the lack of evidence for structures relating to this final phase of occupation it is difficult to evaluate either its character or duration, however, as previously noted, the island's small size suggests that a conventional settlement on the island is unlikely to have been viable. A copper alloy buckle of late twelfth to late fourteenth century date, was recovered from the topsoil suggesting that, whatever form it took, the occupation extended into the Anglo-Norman period. This suggests that Phase 4 coincides with the establishment of John de Courcy's Lordship of Ulster following his invasion of the kingdom of Dál Fiatach in 1177. Given the strategic position of Dunnyneill Island, it is plausible that it may have been reoccupied during this period of political change and instability. The protection of the coastlines of Down and southeast Antrim were fundamental to the consolidation of de Courcy's conquests. The vulnerability of his lands to seaborne invasion presumably prompted de Courcy's marriage in 1180 to Affreca daughter of Godred, King of Man who had a fleet which de Courcy could call upon (cf. McNeill 1980, 6). Analysis of sites associated with the initial Anglo-Norman settlement of Ulster suggests that the coastline was perceived as a frontier, which facilitated communication and trade, and essentially formed the centre of the new territory (Breen 1998, 16). Breen has noted that all of the sites associated with the early Earldom were intervisible and that a network of beacons may have been established to aid sea-based communications (Breen 1998, 16-17). Although it is possible that a beacon may have been established on Dunnyneill Island, the scale of the works involved in the slighting of the Phase 2 earthworks and the levelling of the island's summit would suggest that the Phase 4 occupation of the island involved more than the establishment of a beacon. It is not possible to confidently identify the single

historical episode which prompted the Phase 4 reoccupation of the island, but during the early thirteenth century de Courcy lost control of his lands and, according to the Chronicle of the Kings of Mann and the Isles, was forced to call upon the aid of the Manx fleet which landed at Strangford in 1205 (Broderick and Stowell 1973, 26, nos.60-61; McErlean 2002a, 91). It may have been this event, or possibly even its anticipation, which prompted the reoccupation of the island.

5.6 Outstanding Questions

5.6.1 Until a comprehensive programme of post-excavation analysis and radiocarbon dating has been completed the interpretive account of the excavated stratigraphic sequences must be considered provisional and liable to revision. The phasing and dating for the site is based on the stratigraphic sequence recorded in the northern part of the interior of the main enclosure. Consequently, it is weak for the trenches located on the eastern edge of the main enclosure (Trench Eight), the western edge of the main enclosure and the ditch which separates it from the annexe (Trench Six) and the earthwork situated towards the base of the island (Trench Seven).

5.6.2 A number of important questions which remain unanswered. It is uncertain how many separate episodes of activity are represented by the artefacts of prehistoric date, nor is it clear whether the features attributed to Phase 1 are of prehistoric or early medieval date. Although it is suggested that the annexe is of early medieval date, it is uncertain whether it is contemporary with, or later than, the main enclosure. The date and purpose of the earthwork at the base of the island remains unknown. The duration, and character, of the Phase 3 occupation is not well defined. The proposed programme of post-excavation analysis (see Chapter 6) is designed to address these questions.

5.7 Conclusion

5.7.1 The two seasons of excavation at Dunnyneill Island have demonstrated that the site is of considerable importance to the archaeology of the early medieval period in Ireland. In addition, significant evidence for the prehistoric and medieval exploitation and use of the island was recovered. Although the threat posed to the integrity of the site by coastal erosion is considerable, the 2003 excavations demonstrated that the best preserved part of the site's stratigraphy is located under the slighted bank material immediately adjacent to the northern edge of the main enclosure. This is the part of the site located furthest away from the actively eroding cliff edge. Consequently, the necessity of additional excavation in advance of the site's destruction is not urgent. Furthermore, the topographic survey and excavation programme has recovered enough evidence so that, following a comprehensive programme of post-excavation analysis and radiocarbon dating, the full character and chronology of the site can be established and the site meaningfully preserved through record and publication.

6. Recommendations for further work

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The results of the 2002 and 2003 seasons of survey and excavation on Dunnyneill Island justify full and detailed publication. The provisional analysis of the site detailed in this report demonstrates that it is of considerable importance to our understanding of early medieval Ireland. The evidence for Dunnyneill Island's role in the long distance trading systems of the early medieval period will inform current academic debate about the significance of maritime trade in western Britain and Ireland. In addition to its contribution to the archaeology of the early medieval period, the excavations uncovered significant evidence of the prehistoric and medieval use of the island which also warrant publication.

6.1.2 Three sets of recommendations for further work necessary to complete the Dunnyneill Island project are made. Firstly, it is suggested that a series specialist reports are prepared for publication (Section 6.2). Secondly, it is proposed that a limited programme of radiocarbon dating of animal bone recovered during the 2002 excavations should be undertaken (Section 6.3). Thirdly, it is recommended that a comprehensive report on the excavations is prepared for publication in a prestigious, peer-reviewed journal (Section 6.4).

6.2 Preparation of specialist reports *[to be completed by January 2004]*

6.2.1 It is recommended that a formal report on the **animal bone** assemblage should be prepared for publication by Fiona Beglane, Queens University Belfast. Identification and recording of the animal bone assemblage has been undertaken and completed by Fiona Beglane. Study of the animal bone assemblage will assist in determining changes in the character and status of the site during the four phases of its occupation.

6.2.2 Along with the worked flint assemblage, the **prehistoric pottery** is the only material signature of the character of prehistoric activity on Dunnyneill Island. Consequently, it is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the prehistoric pottery should be prepared for publication by Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland. Alison Sheridan is the acknowledged authority on this material.

6.2.3 The imported early medieval finds represent an important assemblage which is key to understanding the character of the Phase 2 occupation. It is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the **imported early medieval pottery** should be prepared for publication by Ewan Campbell, Glasgow University. Ewan Campbell is the acknowledged authority on this material.

6.2.4 It is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the **souterrain ware and other pottery** should be prepared for publication by Cormac McSparron, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast.

6.2.5 The imported early medieval finds represent an important assemblage which is key to understanding the character of the Phase 2 occupation. The **early medieval vessel glass** recovered forms an unusually large assemblage which includes several types which are rare in an Irish context. It is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the vessel glass and the reticello rod should be prepared for publication by Ewan Campbell, Glasgow University. Ewan Campbell is the acknowledged authority on this material.

6.2.6 The assemblage of **copper alloy and iron artefacts** includes several artefacts which are of considerable significance for applying an absolute chronology to the phased stratified sequence. It is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the metalwork should be prepared for publication by Philip Macdonald, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast.

6.2.7 Along with the prehistoric pottery, the **worked flint** assemblage is the only material signature of the character of prehistoric activity on Dunnyneill Island. Consequently, it is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the worked flint should be prepared for publication by Eiméar Nelis, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast.

6.2.8 It is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the **worked stone artefacts** should be prepared for publication by Philip Macdonald, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast.

6.2.9 It is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the **worked bone** should be prepared for publication by Philip Macdonald, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast.

6.2.10 It is recommended that an evaluative report on the potential for analytical study of the **slag** is prepared by Tim Young, Geoarch Consultancy. The evaluative report will form the basis for a future decision on whether funding should be made available for specialist analysis of the slag. Tim Young has experience of preparing reports on slag from a large number of sites, including Irish early medieval sites.

6.3 Programme of radiocarbon dating of material *[to be completed by January 2004***]**

Context No.	Phase	Material	Purpose
111	2	Bone	Date Phase 2 feature
120	1	Bone	Date Phase 1 feature
227	1	Bone	Date Phase 1 feature sealed beneath outer bank
422	2	Bone	Date Phase 2 feature
415	2	Bone	Date Phase 2 soil horizon which seals wall footings
428	1	Bone	Date Phase 1 soil horizon which underlies wall footings
606	2 ?	Bone	Date primary fill of ditch which separates main enclosure and annexe
712	?	Bone	Date primary fill of ditch at base of island

Table Two: Material suggested for AMS radiocarbon dating.

6.3.1 In order to resolve the outstanding problems concerning the phasing and dating of the site a limited programme of AMS radiocarbon dating of material recovered during the excavations is proposed (Table Two). The contexts have been selected with a view to minimising the chances of residually deposited material being used for dating purposes. The AMS radiocarbon dating method is recommended because the amount of animal bone from several of the contexts selected for dating is limited and the method is relatively rapid.

6.4 *Preparation of a comprehensive report for publication* *[to be completed by April 2005]*

6.4.1 It is recommended that following completion of both the specialist reports (Section 6.2) and the programme of radiocarbon dating (Section 6.3) that a comprehensive report on the survey and excavations at Dunnyneill island is prepared for publication in a prestigious, peer-reviewed journal such as *Medieval Archaeology*. The final report will be jointly authored by Finbar McCormick and Philip Macdonald and will incorporate the specialist reports with an account of the excavations and a revised discussion.

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Appendix One: Context list

Context No.	*Trench No.*	*Description*
101	1	Topsoil
102	1	Layer of silty clay loam (same as 106)
103	1	Stone slab packing (fill of 113)
104	1	Levelling deposit of beach gravel
105	1	Spread of periwinkles
106	1	Silty clay loam (same as 102)
107	1	Slumped/slighted bank material in the northern corner of Trench One
108	1	Silty clay loam (fill of 113)
109	-	N/A
110	1	Silty clay loam
111	1	Fill of feature 116
112	1	Area of burnt clay
113	1	Curvilinear cut feature
114	1	Silty clay loam (fill of 113)
115	1	Silty clay loam (fill of 113)
116	1	Cut of post hole
117	1	Collapsed/slighted bank material in the northern corner of Trench One
118	1	Fill of post hole feature 116
119	1	Silty clay loam immediately above the boulder clay
120	1	Fill of post hole / stake hole 121
121	1	Cut of post hole / stake hole 121
201	2	Topsoil
202	2	Topsoil deposit towards northern end of Trench Two
203	2	Fill of ditch cutting 207
204	2	Deposit of inner bank slump forming fill of ditch cutting 207
205	2	Fill of ditch cutting 207
206	2	Redeposited boulder clay outer bank (same as 222)
207	2	Cut of ditch
208	2	Root hole in base of ditch cutting 207
209	2	Fill of 208
210	2	Root hole in base of ditch cutting 207
211	2	Fill of 210
212	2	Collapsed/slighted inner bank material
213	2	Charcoal-flecked silty loam (same as 215)
214	2	Collapsed/slighted inner bank material
215	2	Charcoal-flecked silty loam (same as 213)
216	2	Layer of silty clay loam, possible ‘occupation’ deposit

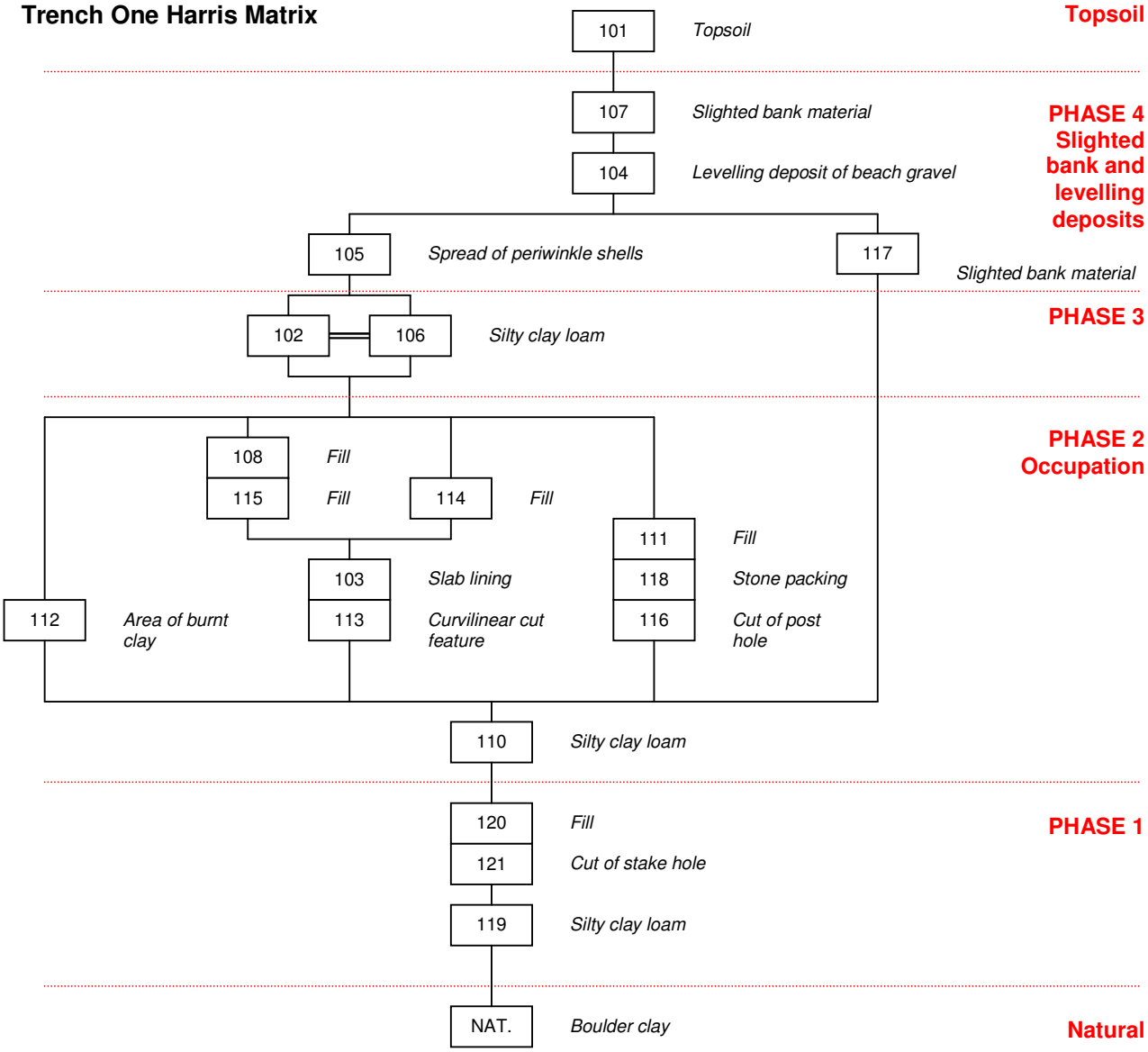
Context No.	***Trench No.***	***Description***
217	2	Inner bank
218	2	Possible area of flagged stones in southeast corner of Trench Two
219	2	Deposit of outer bank slump
220	2	Backfill of 2002 excavations (Trench Two)
221	2	Cut of 2002 excavation trench (Trench Two)
222	2	Redeposited boulder clay outer bank (same as 206)
223	2	Silty clay loam (pre-enclosure ground surface)
224	2	Deposit of large, slab-like stones (fill of 228)
225	2	Silty clay loam (pre-enclosure ground surface)
226	2	Natural boulder clay
227	2	Redeposited boulder clay (fill of 228)
228	2	Cut of possible feature sealed by bank
301	3	Topsoil
302	3	Topsoil
303	3	Spread of several stone slabs
304	3	Silty clay loam
305	3	Silty clay loam
306	3	Localised charcoal flecked sandy clay (possible fill of 308)
307	3	Natural boulder clay
308	3	Possible cut of a truncated pit
401	4	Topsoil
402	4	Spread of angular stones/possible slighted bank material
403	4	Topsoil
404	4	Gravel-rich deposit
405	4	Slighted bank material/Stoney silty clay loam
406	4	Wall footing
407	4	Localised deposit of silty clay loam
408	4	Slighted bank material/Stoney silty clay loam
409	4	Wall footing
410	4	Gravel-rich levelling deposit
411	4	Gravel-rich levelling deposit
412	4	Gravel-rich levelling deposit
413	4	Silty clay loam
414	4	Localised, gravel-rich levelling deposit
415	4	Silty clay loam
416	4	Denuded rubble base of inner bank
417	4	Silty clay loam
418	4	Curvilinear cut feature
419	-	N/A

Context No.	***Trench No.***	***Description***
420	4	Silty clay loam
421	4	Silty clay loam (fill of 418)
422	4	Silty clay loam (fill of 418)
423	4	Stone slab lining (fill of 418)
424	4	Silty clay loam (fill of 418)
425	4	Localised gravel-rich silty clay loam
426	4	Charcoal-flecked silty clay loam (fill of 432)
427	4	Localised redeposited boulder clay
428	4	Reddish brown silty clay loam
429	4	Reddish brown silty clay loam
430	4	Reddish brown silty clay loam
431	4	Reddish brown silty clay loam
432	4	Linear cut feature
433	4	Silty clay loam
434	-	N/A
435	-	N/A
436	-	N/A
437	-	N/A
438	4	Charcoal-flecked silty clay loam (fill of 439)
439	4	Possible cut feature
501	5	Backfill of 2002 excavation trench (south end of Trench Two)
502	5	Cut of 2002 excavation trench (south end of Trench Two)
503	5	Topsoil
504	5	Gravel-rich silty clay loam
505	5	Slighted bank material
506	5	Slighted bank material
507	5	Slighted bank material
508	5	Rubble core of inner bank
509	5	Silty clay loam
510	5	Silty clay loam
601	6	Topsoil
602	6	Silty clay loam
603	6	Slighted bank material
604	6	Silty clay loam (fill of 611)
605	6	Silty clay loam
606	6	Gritty clay loam (fill of 611)
607	6	Silty clay loam
608	6	Silty clay loam
609	6	Natural boulder clay

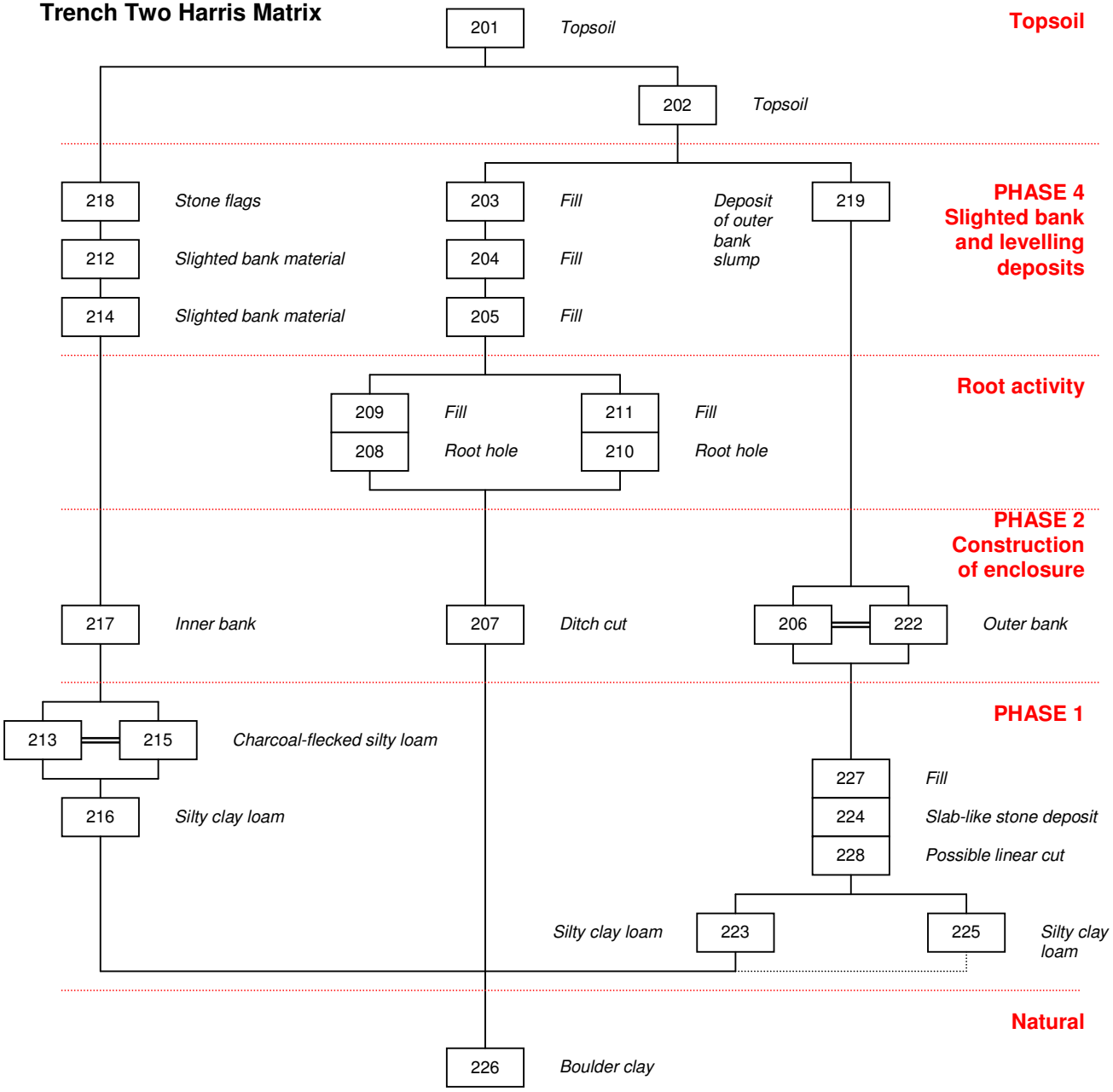
Context No.	***Trench No.***	***Description***
610	6	Clay loam
611	6	Shallow ditch cut
701	7	Topsoil
702	7	Upper ditch fill
703	7	Loose stone tumble (fill of 715)
704	7	Topsoil
705	7	Hillwash (fill of 715)
706	7	Stone tumble (fill of 715)
707	7	Bank
708	7	Redeposited boulder clay (fill of 715)
709	7	Redeposited boulder clay (fill of 715)
710	7	Loose stone tumble (fill of 715)
711	7	Silty clay loam (fill of 716)
712	7	Primary ditch fill (fill of 716)
713	7	Topsoil
714	7	Stone tumble (fill of 715)
715	7	Discontinuity/tree-throw hollow
716	7	Ditch cut
717	7	Ditch fill (excavated as part of 705) (fill of 716)
718	7	Discontinuity/truncation of old ground surface beneath bank
801	8	Topsoil
802	8	Slighted bank material
803	8	Slighted bank material
804	8	Gravel-rich deposit
805	8	Slighted bank material
806	8	Localized deposit of gravel
807	8	Charcoal-flecked silty clay loam
808	8	Redeposited boulder clay
809	8	Silty clay loam

Appendix Two: Harris Matrices

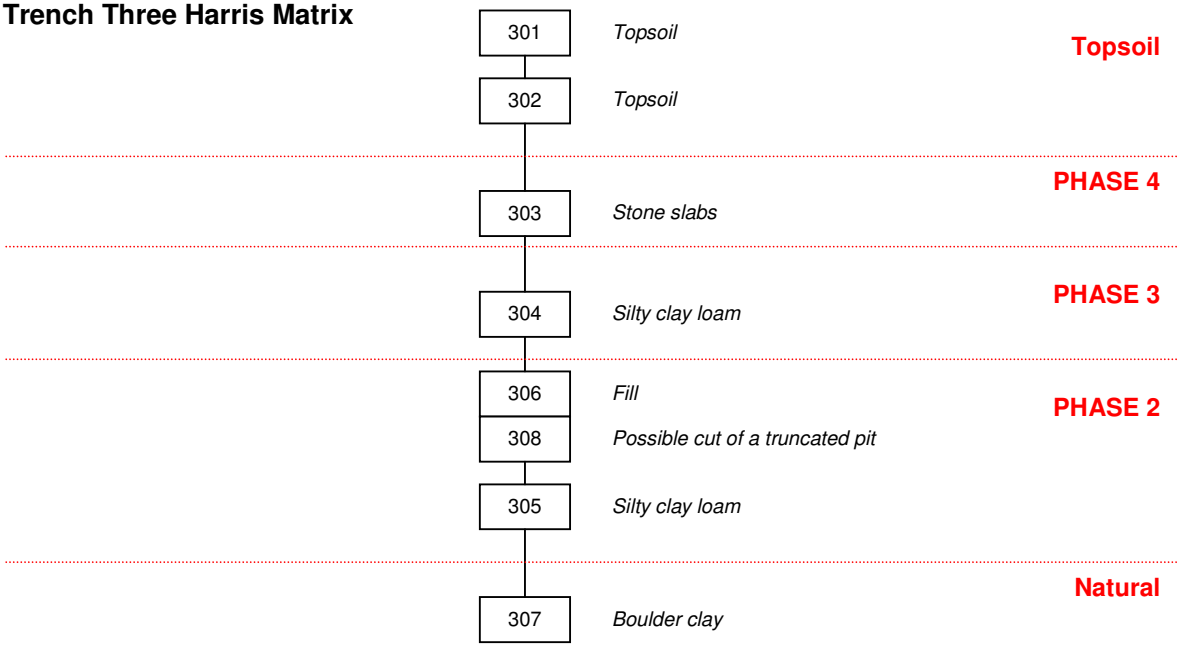
Trench One Harris Matrix



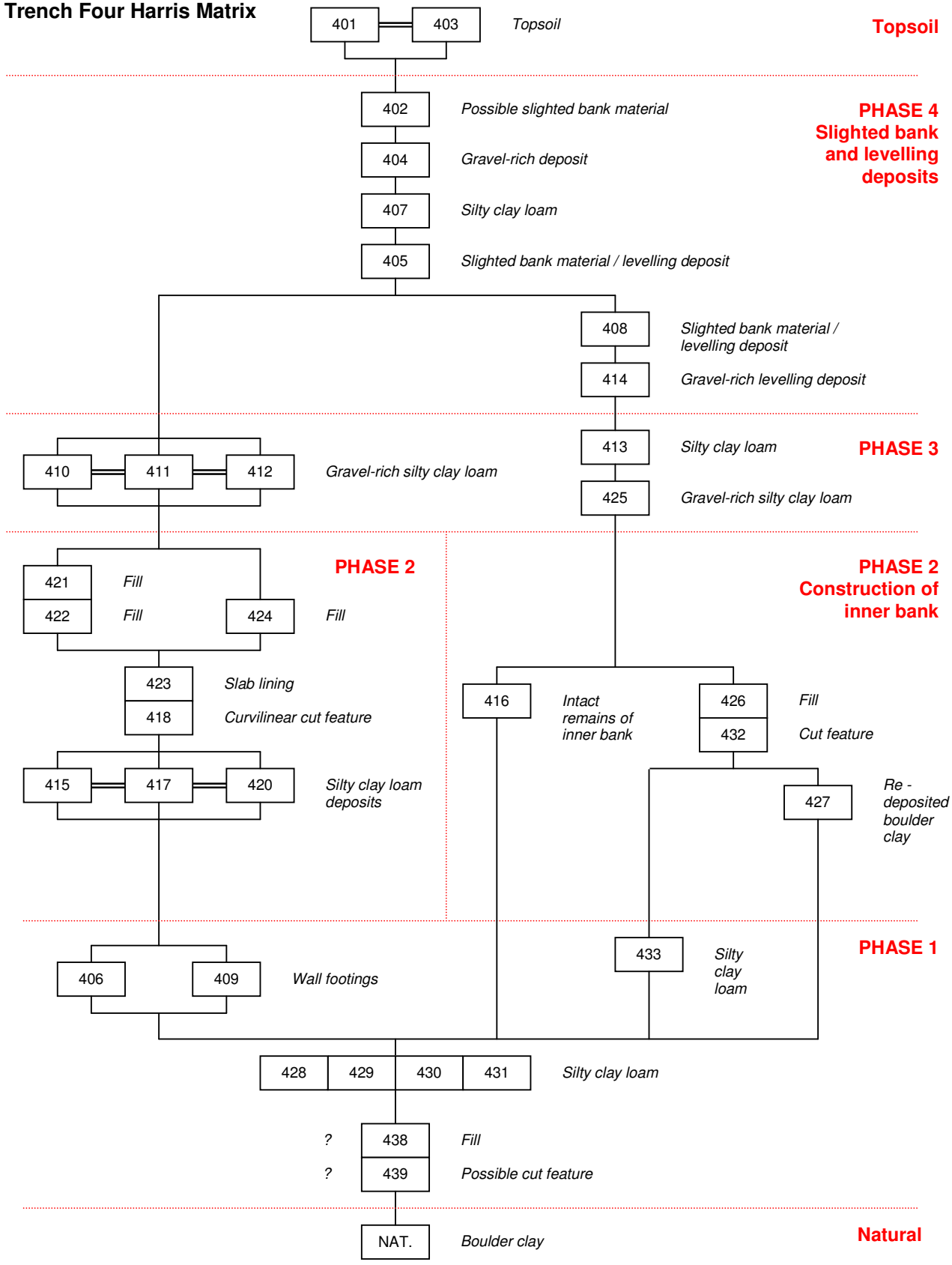
Trench Two Harris Matrix



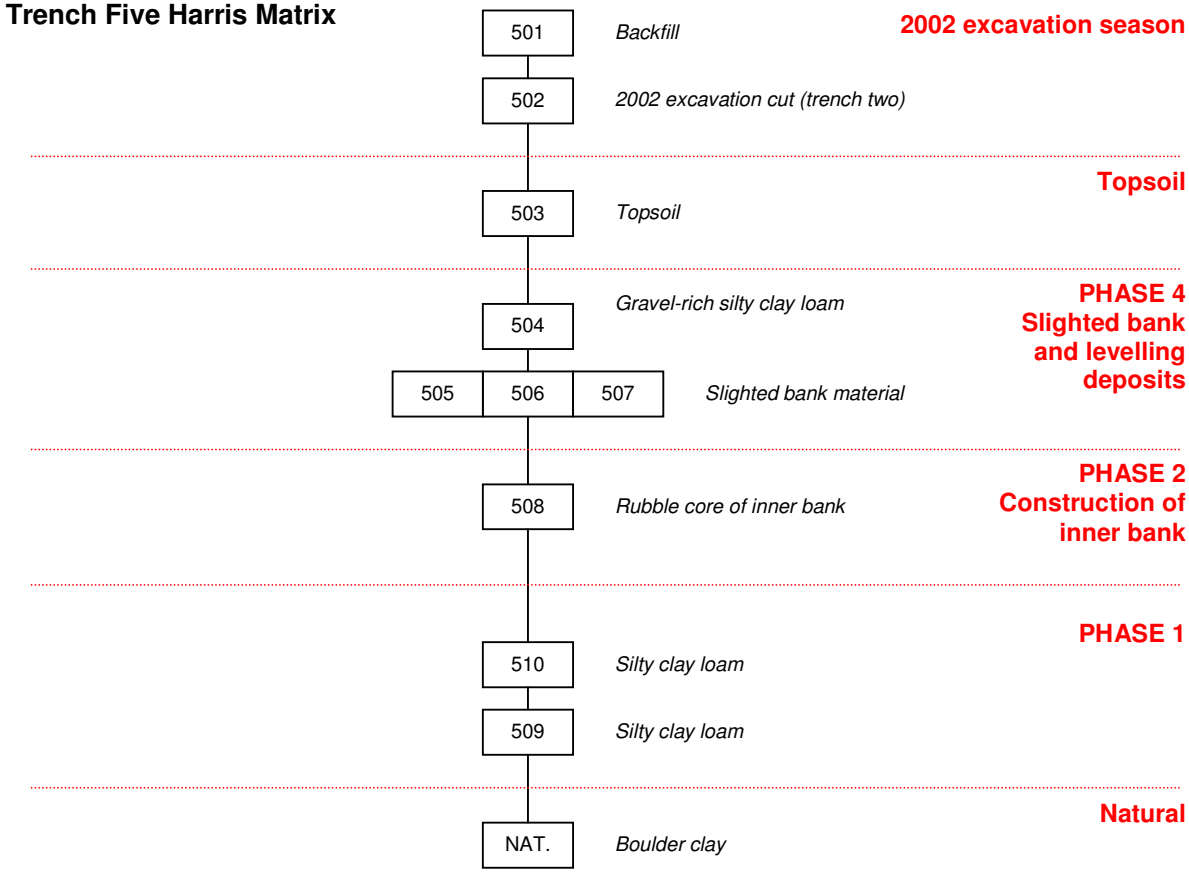
Trench Three Harris Matrix



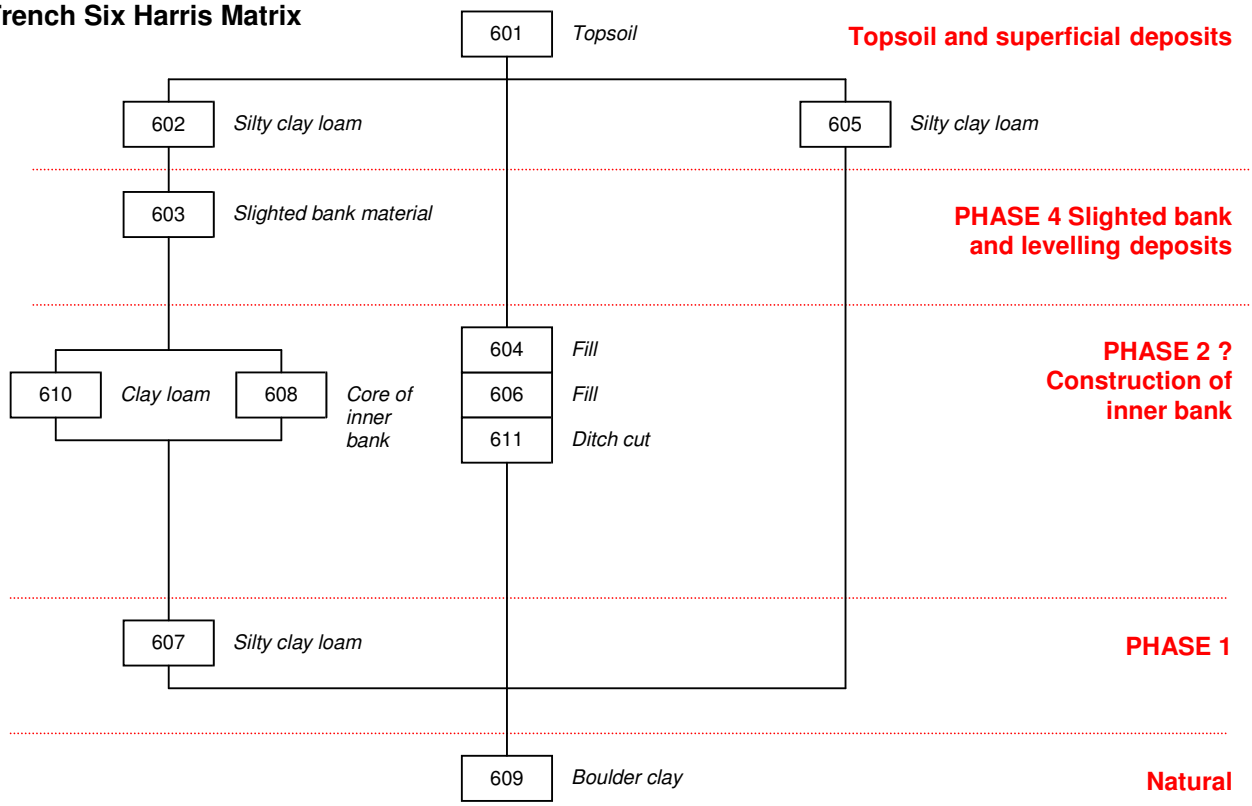
Trench Four Harris Matrix



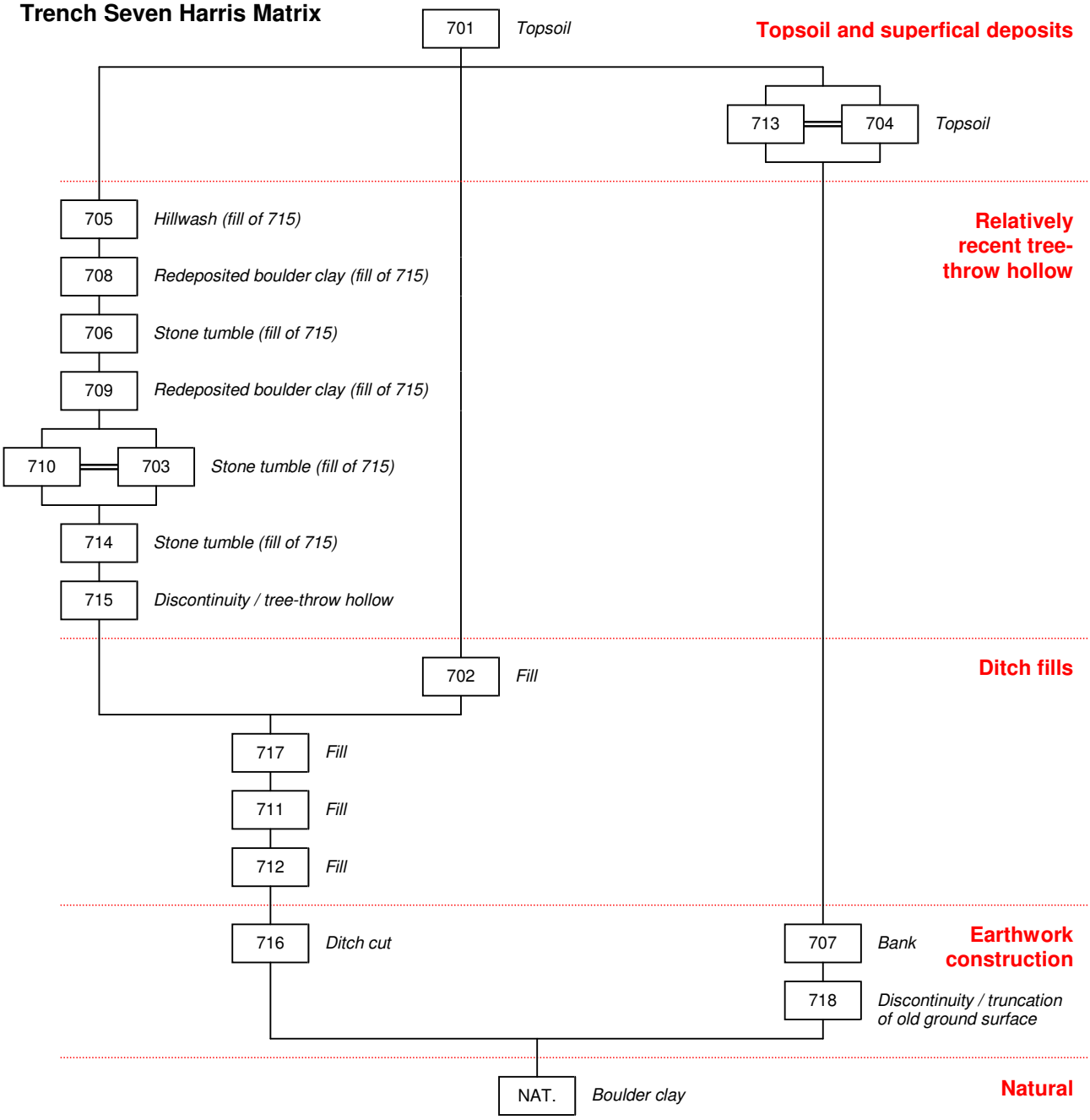
Trench Five Harris Matrix



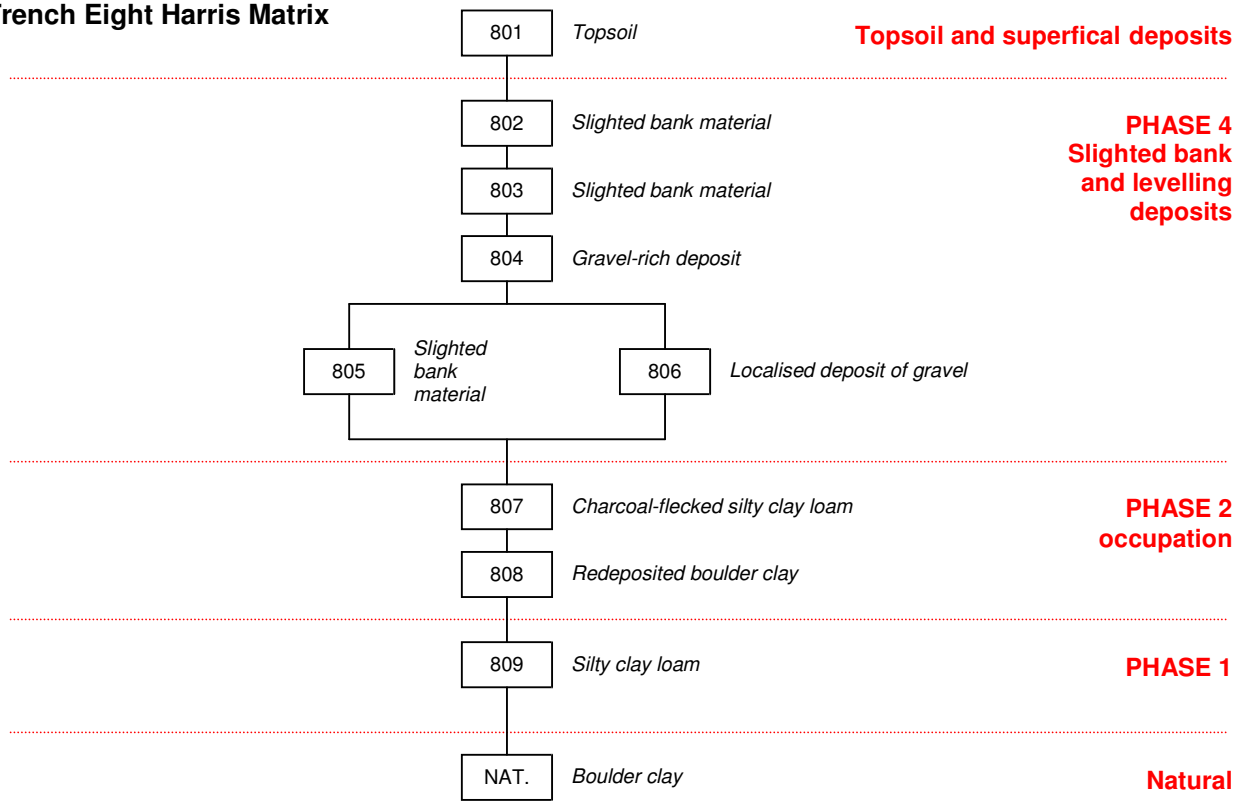
Trench Six Harris Matrix



Trench Seven Harris Matrix



Trench Eight Harris Matrix



Appendix Three: Contextual Concordance Table

Phase	Context	Trench One	Trench Two	Trench Three	Trench Four	Trench Five
Topsoil	*topsoil*	101	201	301/302	401/403	503
PHASE 4	*stone flags*		218 ?	303 ?		505/506/507
	slighted inner bank material	117	212			
	slighted inner bank material	117	214			505/506/507
	slighted inner bank material	107			402	
	levelling deposit	104			404	
PHASE 3	*silty clay loam*	102/106		304		
	silty clay loam	102/106		304	410/411/412	
PHASE 2	*fill*	108			421	
	fill	114			424	
	stone slab lining / fill	103			423	
	curvilinear cut feature	113			418	
	silty clay loam	110		305	415/417/420	
	inner bank		217			508
PHASE 1	*charcoal flecked silty loam*		213/215			510
	silty clay loam		216			510
	silty clay loam	119			428/429/430/431	509

Concordance Table: Trenches One, Two, Three, Four and Five

Appendix Four: Photographic Record

Film One: Kodak E100VS 5.135 – 36 Ektachrome colour reversal film.

1 N/A
2 N/A
3 N/A
4 N/A

23rd September 2002

5 Trench One prior to excavation looking south-west
6 Trench One prior to excavation looking south-west
7 Trench One prior to excavation looking south-east
8 Trench One prior to excavation looking south-east
9 Trench One prior to excavation looking north-west
10 Trench One prior to excavation looking north-west
11 Trench One prior to excavation looking north-east
12 Trench One prior to excavation looking north-east

25th September 2002

13 Trench One following excavation of Context 101 (topsoil) looking north-west
14 Trench One following excavation of Context 101 (topsoil) looking north-west
15 Trench One following excavation of Context 101 (topsoil) looking north-west
16 Trench One following excavation of Context 101 (topsoil) looking north-east
17 Trench One following excavation of Context 101 (topsoil) looking north-east
18 Trench One following excavation of Context 101 (topsoil) looking north-east

26th September 2002

19 Trench Two prior to excavation looking east
20 Trench Two prior to excavation looking east
21 Trench Two prior to excavation looking east
22 Trench Two prior to excavation looking east
23 Trench Two prior to excavation looking west
24 Trench Two prior to excavation looking west
25 Trench Two prior to excavation looking west
26 Trench Two prior to excavation looking west
27 The southern half of Trench Two prior to excavation looking south
28 The southern half of Trench Two prior to excavation looking south

29 The southern half of Trench Two prior to excavation looking south-east
30 The southern half of Trench Two prior to excavation looking south-east
31 The northern half of Trench Two prior to excavation looking north
32 The northern half of Trench Two prior to excavation looking north
33 The northern half of Trench Two prior to excavation looking north-east
34 The northern half of Trench Two prior to excavation looking north-east

27th September 2002

35 Dunnyneill Island
36 Dunnyneill Island
37 Dunnyneill Island

Film Two: Kodak E100VS 5.135 – 36 Ektachrome colour reversal film.

27th September 2002

1 Southern half (inner bank) of Trench Two following excavation of Context 201 (topsoil) looking south
2 Southern half (inner bank) of Trench Two following excavation of Context 201 (topsoil) looking south
3 Southern half (inner bank) of Trench Two following excavation of Context 201 (topsoil) looking south
4 Southern half (inner bank) of Trench Two following excavation of Context 201 (topsoil) looking west
5 Southern half (inner bank) of Trench Two following excavation of Context 201 (topsoil) looking west
6 Southern half (inner bank) of Trench Two following excavation of Context 201 (topsoil) looking west

30th September 2002

7 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking north-east
8 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking north-east
9 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking north-east

10 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking east
11 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking east
12 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking south-west
13 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking south-west
14 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking west
15 Slab-lining (Context 103) of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) prior to excavation looking west

2nd October 2002

16 Record shot of burnt clay (Context 112) looking south-east
17 Record shot of burnt clay (Context 112) looking south-east
18 Record shot of burnt clay (Context 112) looking south-east
19 Top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking south-east
20 Top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking south-east
21 Top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking south
22 Top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking south
23 Top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking north-west
24 Top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking north-west
25 Top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking north-west
26 Top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking north-west
27 Southern part of the top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking east
28 Southern part of the top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking east
29 Northern part of the top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking east
30 Northern part of the top of Trench Two (inner bank) following excavation of topsoil (Context 201) looking east

31 General shot of Trench One following excavation of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) looking south-west
32 General shot of Trench One following excavation of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) looking south-west
33 Trench One curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) following excavation looking west
34 Trench One curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) following excavation looking west
35 Trench One curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) following excavation looking west
36 Trench One curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) following excavation looking west

Film Three: Kodak E100VS 5.135 – 36 Ektachrome colour reversal film.

2nd October 2002

1 Trench One curvilinear cut feature 113 following excavation looking west
2 Trench One curvilinear cut feature 113 following excavation looking west
3 General shot of Trench One following excavation of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) looking north-east
4 General shot of Trench One following excavation of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) looking north-east
5 General shot of Trench One following excavation of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) looking north-east
6 General shot of Trench One following excavation of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) looking north-east
7 General shot of Trench One following excavation of curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) looking north-east
8 Record shot of post hole (Context 116) (with north-east to the top of frame)
9 Record shot of post hole (Context 116) (with north-east to the top of frame)
10 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
11 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
12 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
13 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
14 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
15 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
16 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
17 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
18 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
19 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
20 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
21 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)

22 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)
23 General shot of Trench Two following excavation of ditch fills (Contexts 203, 204 and 205)

4th October 2002

24 General shot of Trench Two inner bank following excavation of silty clay loam (Context 216) looking south
25 General shot of Trench Two inner bank following excavation of silty clay loam (Context 216) looking south
26 Final shot of Trench One looking south-west
27 Final shot of Trench One looking south-west
28 Trench One, curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) following excavation looking south
29 Trench One, curvilinear cut feature (Context 113) following excavation looking south
30 Final shot of Trench One looking north-east
31 Final shot of Trench One looking north-east
32 Record shot of south-western part of Trench One showing area excavated to the boulder clay looking south-east
33 Record shot of south-western part of Trench One showing area excavated to the boulder clay looking south-east
34 Trench One, stake hole (Context 121) following excavation (south-west to the top of frame)
35 Trench One, stake hole (Context 121) following excavation (south-west to the top of frame)
36 Trench One, post hole (Context 116) following excavation (south-west to the top of frame)

Film Four: Kodak E100VS 5.135 – 36 Ektachrome colour reversal film.

4th October 2002

1 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) following excavation looking east
2 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) following excavation looking east
3 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) following excavation looking east
4 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) following excavation looking west
5 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) following excavation looking west
6 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) following excavation looking west
7 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) following excavation looking north-west
8 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) following excavation looking north-west
9 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) and inner bank (Context 217) following excavation looking east
10 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) and inner bank (Context 217) following excavation looking east

11 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) and inner bank (Context 217) following excavation looking south-east
12 Trench Two, general shot of ditch (Context 207) and inner bank (Context 217) following excavation looking south-east
13 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), east facing section following excavation looking west
14 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), east facing section following excavation looking west
15 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), east facing section following excavation looking west
16 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), east facing section following excavation looking west
17 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), southern part of east facing section following excavation looking west
18 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), southern part of east facing section following excavation looking west
19 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), middle part of east facing section following excavation looking west
20 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), middle part of east facing section following excavation looking west
21 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), northern part of east facing section following excavation looking west
22 Top of Trench Two (inner bank), northern part of east facing section following excavation looking west
23 Trench Two, possible flag stones (Context 218) (west to top of frame)
24 Trench Two, possible flag stones (Context 218) (west to top of frame)

Film Five: Sensia Fujichrome 200.

5th August 2003

1 Excavation crew in transit
2 Trench Three before excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking south-east
3 Trench Three before excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking south-east
4 Trench Three before excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking north-east
5 Trench Three before excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking north-east
6 Trench Three before excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking east
7 Trench Three before excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking south-west
8 Trench Four before excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking west

6th August 2003

9 Trench Two extension before excavation looking north

10 Trench Two extension before excavation looking south
11 Trench Two extension before excavation looking south
12 Trench Two extension before excavation looking south
13 Trench Two extension before excavation looking south
14 Trench Two extension before excavation looking south
15 Trench Four after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking east
16 Trench Four after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking north
17 Trench Four after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking north
18 Trench Four extension before excavation looking east
19 Trench Three after excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking north
20 Trench Three after excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking north

7th August 2003

21 The Dunnyneill Islands
22 Trench Three after excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking south-east
23 Trench Three after excavation of topsoil (Context 301) looking south-east
24 Trench Two after excavation of backfill (Context 220) looking north
25 Trench Two after excavation of backfill (Context 220) looking north
26 Trench Two after excavation of backfill (Context 220) looking north
27 Trench Two after excavation of backfill (Context 220) looking north
28 Trench Two after excavation of backfill (Context 220) looking east
29 Trench Two after excavation of backfill (Context 220) looking east
30 Excavation in progress
31 Excavation in progress
32 Trench Three after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 302) looking south
33 Trench Three after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 302) looking south
34 Trench Three after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 302) looking north
35 Trench Four and extension, after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking west
36 Trench Four and extension, after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking west
37 Trench Four and extension, after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking west

Film Six: Sensia Fujichrome 200.

7th August 2003

1 Trench Four extension after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking north-east
2 Trench Four extension after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking north-east
3 Trench Four extension after excavation of topsoil (Context 401) looking north-east

8th August 2003

4 Trench Two extension after excavation of first spit of outer bank (Context 222) looking north
5 Trench Two extension after excavation of first spit of outer bank (Context 222) looking north
6 Trench Two extension after excavation of first spit of outer bank (Context 222) looking north
7 Trench Two extension after excavation of first spit of outer bank (Context 222) looking east
8 Trench Two extension after excavation of first spit of outer bank (Context 222) looking east

11th August 2003

9 Trench Five after excavation of topsoil (Context 503) looking south-east
10 Trench Five after excavation of topsoil (Context 503) looking south-east
11 Trench Five after excavation of topsoil (Context 503) looking north-west
12 Trench Five after excavation of topsoil (Context 503) looking north-west

12th August 2003

13 Trench Five after excavation of localised deposit of gravel (Context 504) looking south-east
14 Trench Five after excavation of localised deposit of gravel (Context 504) looking south-east
15 Trench Five after excavation of localised deposit of gravel (Context 504) looking north-west
16 Trench Five after excavation of localised deposit of gravel (Context 504) looking north-west

13th August 2003

17 Trench Three after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 304) looking north-west
18 Trench Three after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 304) looking north-west
19 Trench Three after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 304) south-east
20 Trench Three after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 304) looking south-east
21 North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking south-west
22 North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking south-west
23 North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking north-east
24 North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking north-east

25 South-west end of Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking north-east
26 South-west end of Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking north-east
27 South-west end of Trench Four excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking south-west
28 South-west end of Trench Four excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking south-west
29 Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking east
30 Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich deposit (Context 404) looking east

14th August 2003

31 Trench Three, possible cut feature (Context 308) looking north-west
32 Trench Three, possible cut feature (Context 308) looking north-west
33 Trench Four, spread of animal bone suitable for C14 dating exposed after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405)
34 Trench Four, spread of animal bone suitable for C14 dating exposed after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405)

15th August 2003

35 Trench Three, possible feature (Context 308) after excavation looking north-west
36 Trench Three, possible feature (Context 308) after excavation looking north-west
37 Excavation of Trench Five in progress

Film Seven: Sensia Fujichrome 200.

15th August 2003

1 North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405) looking south-west
2 North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405) looking south-west
3 North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405) looking north-east
4 North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405) looking north-east

5 South-west end of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405) looking north-east
6 South-west end of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405) looking north-east
7 South-west end of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405) looking south-west
8 South-west end of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material/levelling deposit (Context 405) looking south-west

18th August 2003

9 Excavation crew in transit
10 The Dunnyneill Islands
11 The Dunnyneill Islands
12 The Dunnyneill Islands
13 Trench Three after the excavation of silty clay loam (Context 305) looking south-east
14 Trench Three after the excavation of silty clay loam (Context 305) looking south-east
15 Trench Three after the excavation of silty clay loam (Context 305) looking north-west
16 Trench Three after the excavation of silty clay loam (Context 305) looking north-west
17 Trench Two extension after excavation of fifth spit through outer bank (Context 222) looking north
18 Trench Two extension after excavation of fifth spit through outer bank (Context 222) looking north
19 Trench Three, east facing section (southern end) looking west
20 Trench Three, east facing section (southern end) looking west
21 Trench Three, east facing section (northern end) looking west
22 Trench Three, east facing section (northern end) looking west

19th August 2003

23 Trench Six after excavation of topsoil (Context 601) looking north-east
24 Trench Six after excavation of topsoil (Context 601) looking north-east
25 Trench Six after excavation of topsoil (Context 601) looking south-west
26 Trench Six after excavation of topsoil (Context 601) looking south-west
27 Trench Six after excavation of topsoil (Context 601) looking north-east
28 Trench Six after excavation of topsoil (Context 601) looking south-west
29 Trench Six after excavation of topsoil (Context 601) looking north-east

20th August 2003

30 Trench Four after excavation of Contexts 410 and 408 looking south-west

21st August 2003

31 Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 410) and slighted bank material/stoney silty clay loam (Context 408) looking south-west
32 Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 410) and slighted bank material/stoney silty clay loam (Context 408) looking south-west
33 Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 410) and slighted bank material/stoney silty clay loam (Context 408) looking north-east
34 Trench Four after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 410) and slighted bank material/stoney silty clay loam (Context 408) looking north-east
35 Trench Four extension after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 410) looking south-west
36 Trench Four extension after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 410) looking south-west
37 Trench Four extension after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 410) looking north-east

Film Eight: Sensia Fujichrome 200.

21st August 2003

1 Trench Five after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 506) looking north-east
2 Trench Five after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 506) looking north-east
3 Trench Six, ditch (Context 611) after excavation of secondary fill (Context 604) looking south-east
4 Trench Six, ditch (Context 611) after excavation of secondary fill (Context 604) looking south-east
5 Trench Six, ditch (Context 611) after excavation of secondary fill (Context 604) looking north-west
6 Trench Six, ditch (Context 611) after excavation of secondary fill (Context 604) looking north-west
7 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking south-east
8 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking south-east
9 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking north-west
10 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking north-west
11 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking east
12 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking east

13 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking north-west
14 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking east
15 Trench Seven prior to excavation looking south-east

22nd August 2003

16 Trench Four, curvilinear feature (Context 418) prior to excavation of fill (Context 421) looking south-west
17 Trench Four, curvilinear feature (Context 418) prior to excavation of fill (Context 421) looking south-west
18 N/A
19 N/A
20 Trench Seven after partial excavation of late ditch fill (Context 702), exposing tumble (Context 703) looking south-east
21 Trench Seven after partial excavation of late ditch fill (Context 702), exposing tumble (Context 703) looking south-east
22 Trench Seven after partial excavation of late ditch fill (Context 702), exposing tumble (Context 703) looking south-east
23 Trench Seven after partial excavation of late ditch fill (Context 702), exposing tumble (Context 703) looking south-east
24 Trench Seven tumble (Context 703) looking east
25 Trench Seven tumble (Context 703) looking east
26 Trench Five, silty clay loam (Context 509), after partial excavation of silty clay loam/pre-enclosure 'occupation' deposit (Context 510) looking east
27 Trench Five, silty clay loam (Context 509), after partial excavation of silty clay loam/pre-enclosure 'occupation' deposit (Context 510) looking west

26th August 2003

28 Trench Four, feature 418 after excavation of Context 422 looking south-west
29 Trench Four, feature 418 after excavation of Context 422 looking south-west
30 Trench Four, feature 418 after excavation of Context 422 looking south-west
31 Trench Four, feature 418 after excavation of Context 422 looking south-west
32 Trench Four, feature 418 after excavation of Context 422 looking west
33 Trench Four, feature 418 after excavation of Context 422 looking west
34 Trench Seven after excavation of Context 702, collapsed revetment 703 and ditch fills, looking east
35 Trench Seven after excavation of Context 702, collapsed revetment 703 and ditch fills, looking east
36 Trench Seven, ditch after excavation of Context 702 looking east

37 Trench Seven, ditch after excavation of Context 702 looking east

Film Nine: Sensia Fujichrome 200.

26th August 2003

1 Trench Seven, outer bank (Context 707) after removal of topsoil (Context 701) and ditch fill (Context 702) looking west
2 Trench Seven, outer bank (Context 707) after removal of topsoil (Context 701) and ditch fill (Context 702) looking west

27th August 2003

3 Trench Five, silty clay loam (Context 509) after excavation of silty clay loam/pre-enclosure 'occupation' deposit (Context 510) looking west
4 Trench Six after excavation of ditch (Context 611) prior to excavation of bank (Context 608) looking north-east
5 Trench Six after excavation of ditch (Context 611) prior to excavation of bank (Context 608) looking north-east
6 Trench Six after excavation of ditch (Context 611) prior to excavation of bank (Context 608) looking south-west
7 Trench Six after excavation of ditch (Context 611) prior to excavation of bank (Context 608) looking south-west
8 Trench Six, south-east facing section of ditch following excavation looking north-west
9 Trench Six, south-east facing section of ditch following excavation looking north-west
10 Trench Six, north-west facing section of ditch following excavation looking south-east
11 Trench Six, north-west facing section of ditch following excavation looking south-east
12 Trench Six, north-west facing section of ditch following excavation looking south-east
13 Trench Six, north-west facing section of ditch following excavation looking south-east
14 Trench Six bank (Context 608) after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 603) looking south-east
15 Trench Six bank (Context 608) after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 603) looking south-east
16 Trench Six bank (Context 608) after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 603) looking north-west
17 Trench Six bank (Context 608) after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 603) looking north-west
18 Trench Six bank (Context 608) after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 603) looking south-west

19 Trench Six bank (Context 608) after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 603) looking south-west
20 Trench Four illustrating relationship between intact remains of inner bank (Context 416) and wall footing (Context 409) looking north-east
21 Trench Four illustrating relationship between intact remains of inner bank (Context 416) and wall footing (Context 409) looking north-east
22 Trench Four illustrating relationship between intact remains of inner bank (Context 416) and wall footing (Context 409) looking south
23 Trench Four illustrating relationship between intact remains of inner bank (Context 416) and wall footing (Context 409) looking south
24 Trench Four, curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) following excavation looking south-west
25 Trench Four, curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) following excavation looking south-west
26 Trench Four, curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) following excavation looking south
27 Trench Four, curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) following excavation looking south
28 Trench Four, curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) following excavation looking south
29 Trench Four, curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) following excavation looking south

28th August 2003

30 Trench Eight prior to excavation looking south
31 Trench Eight prior to excavation looking north-east
32 Trench Eight prior to excavation looking north
33 Trench Six, north-east end of trench after excavation of relict bank (Context 608) looking south-east
34 Trench Six, north-east end of trench after excavation of relict bank (Context 608) looking north-west
35 Trench Six, following excavation showing natural boulder clay (Context 609) looking west
36 Trench Six, following excavation showing natural boulder clay (Context 609) looking east
37 N/A

Film Ten: Sensia Fujichrome 200.

29th August 2003

1 Trench Four, wall footings (Contexts 406 and 409) and curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) looking south-west
2 Trench Four, wall footings (Contexts 406 and 409) and curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) looking south-west

3 Trench Four, linear feature (Context 432) exposed after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 425) looking south
4 Trench Four, linear feature (Context 432) exposed after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 425) looking south
5 Trench Four, linear feature (Context 432) exposed after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 425) looking north-east
6 Trench Four, linear feature (Context 432) exposed after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 425) looking north
7 Trench Four, wall footings (Contexts 406 and 409) and curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) after excavation of fills (Contexts 421 and 424) looking north-east
8 Trench Four, wall footings (Contexts 406 and 409) and curvilinear cut feature (Context 418) after excavation of fills (Contexts 421 and 424) looking south-west
9 Trench Four, general shot after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 425) looking south-west
10 Trench Four, general shot after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 425) looking south-west
11 Trench Four, general shot after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 425) looking north-east
12 Trench Four, general shot after excavation of gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context 425) looking north-east

1st September 2003

13 Trench Four, detail of wall footing (Context 409) (showing possible cut feature Context 437 prior to excavation) looking west
14 Trench Four, detail of wall footing (Context 409) (showing possible cut feature Context 435 prior to excavation) looking west
15 Trench Four, detail of wall footing (Context 409) (showing possible cut feature Context 437 prior to excavation) looking west
16 Trench Two extension, sondage through the truncated fill (Context 224) of possible feature (Context 228) looking south
17 Trench Two extension, sondage through the truncated fill (Context 224) of possible feature (Context 228) looking south
18 Trench Eight after removal of topsoil (Context 801) looking south
19 Trench Eight after removal of topsoil (Context 801) looking north

2nd September 2003

20 Trench Four, detail of wall footing (Context 409) (showing possible cut feature Context 435 prior to excavation) looking west

21 N/A
22 Trench Four linear cut feature (Context 432) prior to excavation looking south-east
23 Trench Four linear cut feature (Context 432) prior to excavation looking north-east
24 Trench Four linear cut feature (Context 432) prior to excavation looking north-west
25 Trench Eight slighted bank material (Context 803) after removal of later deposit of slighted bank material (Context 802) looking south
26 Trench Eight slighted bank material (Context 803) after removal of later deposit of slighted bank material (Context 802) looking north

3rd September 2003

27 Eroded face of island looking north-north-west
28 Eroded face of island looking north-north-west
29 Relict trace of eroded base of drumlin looking south-south-east
30 Trench Four linear cut feature (Context 432) following excavation looking east
31 Trench Four linear cut feature (Context 432) following excavation looking east
32 Trench Four silty clay loam (Context 428) prior to excavation, south-west part of trench, looking north-east
33 Trench Four silty clay loam (Context 428) prior to excavation, south-west part of trench, looking north-east
34 Trench Four silty clay loam (Contexts 429/430/431) prior to excavation, north-east part of trench, looking south-west
35 Trench Four silty clay loam (Contexts 429/430/431) prior to excavation, north-east part of trench, looking south-west

4th September 2003

36 Site recording in progress
37 Site recording not in progress

Film Eleven: Sensia Fujichrome 200.

4th September 2003

1 Trench Four, south-west part of trench following excavation of localised deposits of redeposited boulder clay (Context 427) and loam (Context 433) looking south-west
2 Trench Four, south-west part of trench following excavation of localised deposits of redeposited boulder clay (Context 427) and loam (Context 433) looking south-west

3 Trench Four, south-west part of trench following excavation of localised deposits of redeposited boulder clay (Context 427) and loam (Context 433) looking north-east
4 Trench Four, south-west part of trench following excavation of localised deposits of redeposited boulder clay (Context 427) and loam (Context 433) looking north-east
5 Trench Four (whole trench) following excavation of localised deposits of redeposited boulder clay (Context 427) and loam (Context 433) looking south-west
6 Trench Four (whole trench) following excavation of localised deposits of redeposited boulder clay (Context 427) and loam (Context 433) looking south-west
7 Trench Four, north-east part of trench following excavation of localised deposits of redeposited boulder clay (Context 427) and loam (Context 433) looking south-west
8 Trench Four, north-east part of trench following excavation of localised deposits of redeposited boulder clay (Context 427) and loam (Context 433) looking south-west
9 Trench Eight after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 803) looking south
10 Trench Eight after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 803) looking north
11 Trench Eight after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 803) looking north-east
12 Trench Seven, stone tumble (Context 714) prior to excavation looking east
13 Trench Seven, stone tumble (Context 714) prior to excavation looking east

5th September 2003

14 Trench Four, north-east part of trench, south-west facing section following excavation of silty clay loam (Contexts 430 and 431) looking north-east
15 Trench Four, north-east part of trench, south-west facing section following excavation of silty clay loam (Contexts 430 and 431) looking north-east

8th September 2003

16 Trench Four irregular-shaped pit (Context 439) after excavation looking south-west
17 Trench Four irregular-shaped pit (Context 439) after excavation looking south-west

9th September 2003

18 Trench Eight showing natural boulder clay and possible re-deposited boulder clay (Context 808) looking east
19 Trench Seven, final shot after excavation looking east
20 Trench Seven, final shot after excavation looking east
21 Trench Seven, final shot after excavation looking west
22 Trench Seven, final shot after excavation looking west
23 Trench Seven, east facing section following excavation
24 Trench Seven, east facing section following excavation

25 Trench Seven, east facing section following excavation
26 Trench Seven, east facing section following excavation
27 Trench Seven, east facing section following excavation
28 Trench Seven, east facing section following excavation
29 Trench Seven, after excavation looking south-west

10th September 2003

30 Trench Eight south facing section, looking north
31 Trench Eight box section at southern end of trench, redeposited boulder clay (Context 808) and natural boulder clay, looking east
32 Trench Eight box section at southern end of trench, redeposited boulder clay (Context 808) and natural boulder clay, looking east
33 Surveying in progress (GPS)
34 Surveying in progress (GPS)
35 Surveying in progress (GPS)
36 N/A

Appendix Five: Field Drawing Register

Drawing No.	***Scale***	***Type***	***Description***
1	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench One following excavation of Topsoil (Context 101).
2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench One following excavation of superficial layers of silty clay loam (Contexts 102 and 106).
3	1:20	Plan	Plan of curvilinear feature (Context 113), post holes (Contexts 116 and 121), slighted bank material (Context 117) and area of burnt clay (Context 112) within Trench One.
4	1:20	Plan	Plan of collapsed/slighted inner bank deposits (Contexts 212 and 214) in Trench Two.
5	1:20	Plan	Plan of counter-scarp bank (Context 206) and ditch (Context 207) of Trench Two [continuation of Drawing No.4].
6	1:20	Section	North-east and south-west facing sections of Trench One. Contains Contexts 101, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 117 and 119.
7	1:20	Section	East facing section of Trench Two. Contains Contexts 201, 203, 204, 205, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219 and 222. Post-excavation addition to drawing contains Contexts 223, 224, 225, 227 and 228.
8	1:20	Plan	Plan of north-east part of Trench Four following excavation of topsoil (Context 401). Contains Contexts 402, 403 and 404.
9	1:20	Plan	Plan of south-west part of Trench Four following excavation of topsoil (Context 401). Contains Contexts 402, 403 and 404.
10	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Three following excavation of topsoil (Context 302).
11	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Five illustrating slighted bank material (Contexts 505 and 506).

Drawing No.	***Scale***	***Type***	***Description***
12	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Three after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 304). Contains Contexts 305, 306 and 307.
13	1:20	Plan	Overlay of Drawing No. 12 after excavation of charcoal-flecked sandy clay (Context 306) showing possible truncated cut feature (Context 308).
14	1:10	Section	North-east facing section of Trench Three. Contains Contexts 301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307 and 308.
15*	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Four and extension.
16	1:10	Plan	Plan of Trench Three illustrating boulder clay (Context 307).
17	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Five illustrating the rubble core of the inner bank (Context 508) and silty clay loam (Context 509) after excavation of slighted bank material (Context 506).
18	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Four after excavation of slighted bank material and levelling deposits (Contexts 410, 405, 408 and 411). Contains Contexts 406, 409, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419 and 420.
19	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Five, Silty clay loam/'occupation' deposits (Contexts 509 and 510).
20	1:20	Plan	Plan of North-east end of Trench Four after excavation of fill (Context 421) (overlay to Drawing No. 18).
21	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Five following excavation of silty clay loam/'occupation' deposit (Context 510). Contains silty clay loam (Context 509) and natural boulder clay.
22	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Four, north-east end after excavation of fill (Context 422) (overlay to Drawing No. 18).
23	1:20	Plan	Plan of north-east of Trench Four after removal of stone slabs (Context 423) (overlay of Drawing No. 18).

Drawing No.	***Scale***	***Type***	***Description***
24	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Six after excavation of silty clay loam (Context 602), slighted bank material (Context 603) and secondary ditch fill (Context 604). Contains Contexts 607, 608 and 609.
25	1:10	Section	Trench Six, north-east facing section. Contains Contexts 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610 and 611.
26	1:20	Plan	Final plan of Trench Five following excavation.
27	1:20	Section	East facing section of Trench Five. Contains Contexts 503, 506 and 509.
28	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Seven after removal of topsoil (Contexts 701 and 704).
29	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Four after removal of silty clay loam/possible 'abandonment' deposits (Contexts 415, 417 and 420) and intact remains of inner bank (Context 416). Contains Contexts 406, 409, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432 and 433.
30	1:10	Section	South-west facing section of linear cut feature (Context 432). Contains Contexts 426 and 432.
31	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Four, following excavation of linear cut feature (Context 432) (overlay of Drawing No. 29).
32	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench Two. Contains Contexts 201, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227 and 228.
33	1:10	Section	South-west facing section at north-east end of Trench Four. Contains Contexts 401, 404, 405, 410, 411, 412, 415, 417, 418, 421, 422, 424, 430 and 431.
34	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Seven following excavation of tree-throw hollow (Context 715) and ditch (Context 716).
35	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench Seven. Contains Contexts 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715 and 716

Drawing No.	***Scale***	***Type***	***Description***
36	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench Eight. Contains Contexts 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808 and 809.
37	1:20	Plan	Final plan of Trench Eight following excavation. Contains Contexts 805, 808 and 809.

* Drawing Lost

Appendix Six: Small Finds Register

Small Find No.	*Description*	*Trench No.*	*Context No.*	*Easting*	*Northing*	*Height (corrected)*
1	Stone bead	1	101	1006.20	1001.94	12.33
2	Pot sherd	1	101	1005.76	1002.12	12.36
3	Pot sherd	1	101	1005.65	1002.33	12.34
4	Pot sherd	1	101 (2nd spit)	1003.81	1004.35	12.32
5	Iron nail	1	101 (2nd spit)	1004.80	1002.53	12.32
6	Iron knife	1	101 (2nd spit)	1004.30	1002.16	12.30
7	Iron nail	1	101 (2nd spit)	1004.01	1002.66	12.32
8	Bone point/pin	1	101 (2nd spit)	1003.58	1003.56	12.33
9	Iron binding	1	101 (2nd spit)	1003.03	1001.69	12.23
10	Iron binding/fitting	1	102	1006.14	1001.86	12.30
11	Flint	1	101 (2nd spit)	1003.66	1004.39	12.33
12	Flint	1	101 (2nd spit)	1004.82	1002.98	12.31
13	Flint	1	101 (2nd spit)	1004.42	1002.81	12.29
14	Glass	1	102	1006.07	1001.93	12.23
15	Bone comb fragment	1	102	1005.73	1002.26	12.28
16	Stone spindle whorl	1	102	1005.98	1002.65	12.25
17	Pot sherd	1	106	1005.21	1003.16	12.28
18	Crucible	1	107	1002.39	1000.35	12.21
19	Flint flake	1	106	1004.60	1002.79	12.29
20	Slag	1	106	1004.02	1002.97	12.26
21	Flint debitage	1	104	1003.40	1001.27	12.19
22	Flint debitage	2	201	1000.28	995.35	11.04
23	Flint	1	104	1003.24	1001.28	12.19
24	Flint	1	104	1003.08	1001.25	12.18
25	Flint core	1	104	1003.85	1000.86	12.23
26	Slag	1	104	1003.80	1001.00	12.23
27	Flint	1	104	1004.38	1000.79	12.27
28	Pot sherd	1	106	1005.70	1001.34	12.29
29	Pot sherd	2	201/202	999.62	996.04	12.25
30	Flint - butt trimmed flake	2	201	1000.25	995.22	11.00
31	Flint flake	1	104	1002.12	1001.28	12.17
32	Iron binding	1	106	1002.84	1002.69	12.21
33	Iron object	1	106	-	-	-
34	Copper alloy brooch	1	102	1003.18	1002.17	12.21
35	Flint flake	1	102	1002.99	1001.90	12.18
36	Pot sherd	2	203	-	-	-
37	Pot sherd	2	203	999.75	995.40	10.82

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
38	Pot sherd	2	203	1000.21	995.50	10.81
39	Iron nail ?	2	203	1000.58	994.99	10.83
40	Slag	2	203	999.96	994.68	10.95
41	Flint	1	108	1002.85	1001.46	12.06
42	Flint	1	108	1001.86	1001.53	12.01
43	Flint	1	108	1001.70	1001.59	12.02
44	Flint	1	108	1001.95	1001.42	12.01
45	Hammer stone	1	111	1005.87	1002.64	12.14
46	Worked bone handle	2	201	999.77	999.24	12.28
47	Iron nail	1	106	1003.54	1003.14	12.23
48	Flint flake	1	106	1003.99	1002.73	12.23
49	Flint flake	1	106	1003.83	1002.88	12.23
50	Flint core	1	106	1003.28	1003.16	12.24
51	Flint	1	106	1003.26	1002.69	12.23
52	Flint	1	106	1003.02	1002.89	12.22
53	Flint	1	114	1003.62	1001.79	12.15
54	Flint	1	108	1001.83	1001.69	12.03
55	Flint	1	108	1001.73	1001.45	12.02
56	Quartz flake	1	108	1001.52	1001.52	12.03
57	Flint flake	1	114	1003.12	1001.82	12.12
58	Flint	1	114	1002.70	1001.74	12.11
59	Flint	1	110	1003.18	1002.18	12.22
60	Worked bone fragment	1	110	1002.85	1000.90	12.13
61	Flint	1	110	1003.16	1000.72	12.15
62	Flint	1	110	1003.29	1000.52	12.15
63	Flint	1	110	1003.06	1000.62	12.14
64	Pot sherd	1	110	1002.46	1000.52	12.09
65	Pot sherd	1	110	1002.39	1000.80	12.10
66	Flint tool	1	110	1002.38	1001.18	12.08
67	Flint flake	1	110	1004.30	1003.22	12.22
68	Flint flake	1	110	1003.36	1003.28	12.19
69	Flint flake	1	110	1003.77	1003.02	12.19
70	Flint	1	110	1003.42	1001.10	12.16
71	Flint	1	110	1003.60	1001.20	12.16
72	Flint	1	110	1001.82	1002.40	12.12
73	Pot sherd ?	2	216	999.52	1000.03	11.94
74	Flint debitage	1	119	1003.55	1002.08	12.18
75	Flint debitage	1	119	1003.39	1002.08	12.18

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
76	Iron nail	1	110	1004.95	1002.29	12.21
77	Flint	1	110	1003.90	1001.12	12.18
78	Flint	1	110	1004.15	1001.23	12.19
79	Flint	1	110	1004.32	1001.40	12.19
80	Copper alloy mount	1	110	1004.30	1001.52	12.16
81	Pot sherd	2	216	999.56	999.53	11.92
82	Ironwork	1	101	-	-	-
83	Vitrified Stone	1	110	-	-	-
84	Pot sherd	1	108	-	-	-
85	Iron wire	4	401	1010.02	1004.20	13.01
86	Iron horseshoe	4	401	1009.98	1003.74	12.94
87	Pot sherd (approx)	4	401	1012.40	1003.50	12.53
88	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
89	Modified animal bone	4	401	1013.00	1002.70	12.93
90	Pot sherd (sieve)	4	401	-	-	-
91	Pot sherd (sieve)	4	401	-	-	-
92	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
93	Modern glass (sieve)	4	401	-	-	-
94	Modern glass (sieve)	4	401	-	-	-
95	Copper alloy buckle (approx)	4	401	1012.67	1002.28	12.99
96	Modern glass	4	401	1012.09	1002.74	12.94
97	Pot sherd	4	401	1011.50	1004.07	12.84
98	Pot sherd	4	401	1013.06	1003.44	-
99	Pot sherd (sieve)	4	401	-	-	-
100	Incised stone (surface find)	2	220	-	-	-
101	Pot sherd	4	401	1011.36	1003.04	12.80
102	Pot sherd	4	401	1008.50	1002.16	12.75
103	Glass fragment	4	401	1007.89	1002.90	12.72
104	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
105	Flint	3	301	-	-	-
106	Pot sherd	4	401	1013.46	1003.22	12.79
107	Pot sherd	4	401	1013.11	1003.19	12.80
108	Iron artefact	3	301	1003.11	1007.20	12.59
109	Pot sherd	4	401	1013.01	1003.02	12.77
110	Pot sherd	4	401	1012.91	1003.08	12.79
111	Glazed stone?	3	301	-	-	-
112	Glass fragment	4	401	1007.64	1002.45	12.70

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
113	Glass fragment	4	401	1008.05	1002.26	12.74
114	Modern glass	4	401	1014.54	1003.16	12.84
115	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.04	1004.00	12.84
116	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
117	Pot sherd	4	401	1012.25	1003.39	12.75
118	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
119	Iron nail?	2 ext	220	-	-	-
120	Modern glass	2 ext	220	-	-	-
121	Pottery	4	401	-	-	-
122	Flint (sieve)	2 ext	220	-	-	-
123	Flint (sieve)	2 ext	220	-	-	-
124	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.12	1004.40	12.79
125	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.87	1004.58	12.93
126	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.86	1004.57	12.91
127	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
128	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
129	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.67	1004.74	12.88
130	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.66	1004.45	12.87
131	Pot sherd	4	401	1013.07	1003.87	12.91
132	Pot sherd	4	401	1013.30	1004.06	12.91
133	Modern glass	2 ext	220	-	-	-
134	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.75	1004.50	12.88
135	Modern glass	4	401	1014.90	1004.37	12.92
136	Pot sherd	4	401	1015.50	1004.02	12.96
137	Flint	2 ext	220	-	-	-
138	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
139	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.37	1003.53	12.87
140	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.19	1003.19	12.97
141	Pot sherd	4	401	1015.84	1003.69	12.95
142	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.94	1003.47	12.91
143	Pot sherd	4	401	1014.95	1003.44	12.90
144	Pot sherd	3	302	1003.47	1006.25	12.66
145	Pot sherd	4	401	1015.16	1002.85	12.88
146	Iron artefact	3	302	1003.35	1007.31	12.67
147	Pot sherd (from backfill)	2	501	-	-	-
148	Modern glass	4	401	1015.59	1002.69	12.88
149	Pot sherd	3	302	1004.32	1005.76	12.62
150	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
151	Glass bead	5	503	1001.60	999.45	12.59

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
152	Pot sherd	4	402	1015.33	1002.52	12.84
153	Pot sherd	4	402	1015.42	1002.90	12.88
154	Charcoal	4	402	1014.79	1003.58	12.97
155	Iron artefact	4	402	1015.07	1002.60	12.85
156	Pot sherd	4	402	1015.21	1003.19	12.91
157	Pot sherd	4	402	1011.89	1001.09	12.89
158	Pot sherd	4	402	1014.75	1003.21	12.91
159	Pot sherd	4	402	1014.93	1003.60	12.97
160	Pot sherd	4	402	-	-	-
161	Pot sherd	4	402	1014.70	1004.13	12.87
162	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.96	1002.29	12.86
163	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.84	1003.17	12.86
164	Pot sherd	4	402	1012.93	1004.14	12.86
165	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.86	1003.38	12.86
166	Carved bone/ivory	4	402	1014.47	1004.55	12.83
167	Copper alloy sheet fragment	4	402	1014.39	1003.81	12.86
168	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.38	1002.82	12.86
169	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.75	1003.17	12.84
170	Pot sherd (basal)	4	402	1012.98	1004.60	12.83
171	Copper alloy fitting	4	402	1015.14	1003.77	12.86
172	Iron artefact	4	402	1014.04	1003.75	12.86
173	Pot sherd	4	403	1012.92	1004.58	12.84
174	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.54	1003.25	12.89
175	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.22	1003.06	12.86
176	Iron fitting/nail?	3	304	1001.64	1005.57	12.62
177	Iron fitting/nail?	3	304	1001.24	1007.36	12.63
178	Pot sherd	4	402	1014.10	1004.17	12.85
179	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.34	1002.98	12.88
180	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.57	1003.38	12.87
181	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.14	1003.56	12.87
182	Iron artefact	3	304	-	-	-
183	Pot sherd	4	402	-	-	-
184	Iron artefact	3	304	-	-	-
185	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.02	1003.51	12.89
186	Pot sherd	4	402	-	-	-
187	Pot sherd	4	402	1014.57	1003.85	12.90
188	Pot sherd	4	402	1014.08	1003.70	12.85
189	Pot sherd	4	402	1012.71	1003.34	12.88

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
190	Pot sherd	4	402	1014.04	1003.79	12.86
191	Pot sherd	4	402	1016.13	1003.04	12.86
192	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.94	1003.30	12.88
193	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.77	1003.45	12.87
194	Pot sherd	4	402	1013.82	1003.51	12.86
195	Pot sherd, rim	4	402	1013.79	1003.53	12.86
196	Pot sherd	4	403	1001.13	1004.90	12.81
197	Slag	4	404	1014.37	1001.80	12.87
198	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.56	1002.37	12.87
199	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.83	1001.83	12.89
200	Flint, worked	4	403	1014.08	1004.40	12.86
201	Pot sherd	4	404	1014.09	1004.24	12.84
202	Rim sherd	4	404	1015.12	1003.54	12.86
203	Pot sherd	4	403	1012.00	1004.27	12.81
204	Pot sherd	4	404	1015.09	1003.63	12.85
205	Pot sherd	4	404	1014.59	1002.77	12.87
206	Crucible fragment	4	404	1013.53	1002.39	12.87
207	Burnt flint?	4	404	1013.64	1001.64	12.86
208	Pot sherd	4	404	1014.41	1002.74	12.87
209	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.31	1002.75	12.85
210	Pot sherd, rim	4	404	1013.78	1003.17	12.85
211	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.66	1002.93	12.85
212	Pot sherd	4	404	1014.26	1003.42	12.88
213	Glass fragment	3	304	1004.08	1005.72	12.60
214	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.34	1002.93	12.85
215	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.66	1003.26	12.86
216	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.74	1003.47	12.86
217	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.82	1003.42	12.85
218	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.80	1003.37	12.85
219	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.47	1003.43	12.85
220	Iron artefact	4	404	1014.31	1004.20	12.82
221	Pot sherd	4	404	1013.31	1003.43	12.87
222	Pot sherd	4	404	1010.88	1004.08	12.88
223	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
224	Slag	4	404	1009.09	1002.50	12.88
225	Pot sherd	4	404	1009.02	1002.59	12.89
226	Pot sherd	3	304	1004.13	1006.19	12.61
227	Pot sherd	3	304	1004.09	1006.31	12.62
228	Glass	4	404	1007.53	1002.20	12.84

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
229	Glass	4	404	1007.56	1002.20	12.83
230	Glass (moulded)	4	404	1007.43	1001.88	12.78
231	Glass	4	404	1007.63	1001.86	12.80
232	Glass	4	404	1007.62	1001.91	12.80
233	Glass (sieve)	4	404	-	-	-
234	Glass (sieve)	4	404	-	-	-
235	Glass (sieve)	4	404	-	-	-
236	Glass (sieve)	4	404	-	-	-
237	Flint, worked (sieve)	4	404	-	-	-
238	Glass (sieve)	4	404	-	-	-
239	Perforated stone	4	405	1015.28	1002.38	12.78
240	Flint tool	4	405	1012.25	1000.70	12.80
241	Burnt stone	3	305	1001.70	1005.67	12.57
242	Burnt clay	3	306	1004.64	1005.13	12.59
243	Pot sherd	5	506	1000.77	1000.17	12.45
244	Modern glass	4	405	-	-	-
245	Pot sherd	4	405	1014.11	1003.03	12.83
246	Pot sherd	4	405	1014.98	1003.37	12.87
247	Burnt clay	3	306	1004.60	1005.12	12.57
248	Burnt clay	3	306	1004.13	1005.17	12.61
249	Burnt clay	3	306	1004.14	1005.20	12.59
250	Coal fragment	4	405	-	-	-
251	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
252	Flint, worked?	4	405	1015.48	1004.00	12.82
253	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.26	1000.69	12.80
254	Coal	4	405	1014.99	1003.37	12.86
255	Pot sherd	4	405	1014.13	1003.13	12.84
256	Pot sherd	4	405	1011.24	1003.18	12.90
257	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.78	1003.29	12.87
258	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.13	1003.27	12.83
259	Modified animal bone ?	3	306	1012.46	1004.37	12.77
260	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.71	1004.21	12.84
261	Modified animal bone	4	405	1004.04	1004.87	12.57
262	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.82	1004.02	12.86
263	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.78	1004.26	12.82
264	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.24	1003.87	12.86
265	Glass	4	405	-	-	-
266	Pot sherd	4	405	1014.11	1003.83	12.81
267	Pot sherd	4	407	1014.29	1004.28	12.82

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
268	Glass	4	405	1006.96	1001.61	12.74
269	Glass	3	306	1004.12	1005.68	12.50
270	Glass	4	405	1006.99	1002.29	12.73
271	Pot sherd	4	407	1012.39	1004.19	12.77
272	Pot sherd	4	407	1012.65	1004.42	12.78
273	Pot sherd	4	407	1012.87	1004.64	12.83
274	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
275	Pot sherd	4	407	1013.05	1004.45	12.82
276	Iron artefact	4	407	1014.74	1004.09	12.79
277	Pot sherd (perforated)	4	407	1012.32	1004.27	12.79
278	Pot sherd	4	407	-	-	-
279	Pot sherd	4	407	1013.01	1004.65	12.81
280	Glass	4	405	-	-	-
281	Pot sherd	4	407	-	-	-
282	Modified animal bone	4	405	-	-	-
283	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
284	Pot sherd	4	405	1007.59	1002.93	12.76
285	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
286	Glass fragment	4	405	-	-	-
287	Iron artefact	4	405	-	-	-
288	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.56	1003.95	12.79
289	Pot sherd	4	405	1007.45	1002.56	12.76
290	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.82	1003.94	12.76
291	Glass	4	405	1007.51	1002.66	12.75
292	Pot sherds (2)	4	407	-	-	-
293	Pot sherd	4	407	-	-	-
294	Pot sherd	4	407	-	-	-
295	Pot sherd	4	407	1012.99	1003.74	12.84
296	Pot sherd	4	407	1012.96	1003.56	12.82
297	Pot sherd	4	407	-	-	-
298	Pot sherd	4	405	1010.45	1004.97	12.81
299	Pot sherd	4	407	1014.80	1004.60	12.78
300	Glass	4	405	1007.61	1002.20	12.74
301	Pot sherd	4	407	-	-	-
302	Pot sherd	4	407	-	-	-
303	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.98	1002.72	12.82
304	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
305	Glass fragment	4	405	1007.62	1002.42	12.72
306	Possible slag	4	407	-	-	-

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
307	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.89	1003.56	12.86
308	Glass	4	405	1007.44	1002.37	12.74
309	Pot sherd	4	405	1011.64	1003.39	12.82
310	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
311	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.14	1003.81	12.82
312	Pot sherd	4	405	1009.67	1003.93	12.77
313	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.25	1004.08	12.84
314	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.31	1003.86	12.81
315	Pot sherd	4	405	1011.53	1005.29	12.81
316	Pot sherd	4	405	1011.38	1005.04	12.79
317	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.00	1003.98	12.84
318	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.90	1003.91	12.83
319	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.77	1003.92	12.81
320	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.25	1004.08	12.84
321	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.22	1004.14	12.86
322	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.03	1003.87	12.81
323	Pot sherd	4	405	1007.95	1003.15	12.74
324	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
325	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.91	1004.31	12.81
326	Flint, worked?	3	305	1002.06	1007.66	12.59
327	Flint, worked	3	305	-	-	-
328	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
329	Flint, worked	3	305	1001.83	1006.91	12.55
330	Pot sherd	4	405	1013.13	1003.91	12.81
331	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
332	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.77	1004.45	12.79
333	Glass fragment	4	405	1013.12	1004.09	12.84
334	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.78	1004.22	12.81
335	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.42	1004.60	12.78
336	Flint, worked?	3	305	1001.90	1005.24	12.56
337	Pot sherd	4	405	1007.95	1003.47	12.76
338	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.39	1004.46	12.76
339	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.49	1004.39	12.77
340	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.06	1004.26	12.80
341	Pot sherd	4	405	1012.78	1004.11	12.79
342	Pot sherd	4	405	1011.96	1004.28	12.79
343	Pot sherd	4	unstratified	-	-	-
344	Pot sherd	4	408	1014.96	1004.44	12.77
345	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.78	1001.51	12.81

Small Find No.	*Description*	*Trench No.*	*Context No.*	*Easting*	*Northing*	*Height (corrected)*
346	Pot sherd	3	304	1002.25	1004.23	12.52
347	Pot sherd	4	408	1015.27	1002.01	12.69
348	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.67	1003.98	12.77
349	Pot sherd (cracked)	4	408	1012.71	1004.03	12.77
350	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.96	1004.04	12.78
351	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.93	1004.04	12.78
352	Pot sherd	4	408	1013.27	1004.22	12.78
353	Glass	4	408	1011.92	1004.65	12.73
354	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.94	1004.24	12.78
355	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.83	1004.29	12.79
356*	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.85	1004.34	12.79
357	Pot sherd	4	408	1013.40	1003.88	12.76
358	Pot sherd	4	408	1013.43	1003.92	12.77
359	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.83	1004.45	12.76
360	Pot sherd	4	408	1013.51	1003.85	12.75
361	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.83	1004.57	12.78
362	Pot sherd	4	408	1013.84	1004.01	12.75
363	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.71	1004.34	12.76
364	Pot sherd	4	408	1013.62	1003.86	12.73
365	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.76	1004.62	12.75
366	Pot sherd	4	408	-	-	-
367	Pot sherd	4	408	1014.39	1004.25	12.77
368	Pot sherd	4	408	1014.56	1004.31	12.75
369	Pot sherd	4	408	1011.14	1005.02	12.75
370	Pot sherd	4	408	1011.19	1005.00	12.73
371	Pot sherd	4	408	1014.68	1004.15	12.77
372	Pot sherd	4	408	1012.44	1004.12	12.77
373	Pot sherd	4	413	1013.60	1003.94	12.67
374	Pot sherd	4	413	1013.25	1003.86	12.78
375	Pot sherd	4	413	1013.27	1003.99	12.78
376	Pot sherd	4	413	1013.71	1003.88	12.69
377	Pot sherd	4	413	1014.00	1004.07	12.70
378	Pot sherd	4	413	1013.16	1004.00	12.80
379	Pot sherd	4	408	1008.92	1003.41	12.75
380	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
381	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
382	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
383	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
384	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
385	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
386	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
387	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
388	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
389*	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
390	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.24	1004.47	12.75
391	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.27	1004.39	12.74
392	Pot sherd	4	410	-	-	-
393	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
394	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.24	1004.25	12.75
395	Modern glass	6	unstratified	-	-	-
396	Glass	4	410	-	-	-
397	Copper sheet and rivet	6	602	1008.55	1011.17	12.87
398	Glass	4	410	1006.58	1002.83	12.76
399	Pot sherd	6	602	-	-	-
400	Pot sherd	6	601	-	-	-
401	Glass	4	410	1007.24	1002.74	12.74
402	Iron artefact	4	411	1007.30	1001.91	12.72
403	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
404	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
405	Glass	4	411	1007.23	1001.70	12.70
406	Iron artefact	4	411	1006.89	1001.69	12.73
407	Modern glass	6	601	1013.60	1015.07	12.47
408	Modern glass	6	601	1013.46	1014.65	12.49
409	Modern glass	6	601	1013.34	1014.74	12.48
410	Glass	4	411	1007.54	1001.58	12.72
411	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
412	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
413	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
414	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
415	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
416	Pot sherd	4	411	1006.74	1001.88	12.70
417	Glass	4	411	1007.14	1002.14	12.72
418	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
419	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
420	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
421	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
422	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
423	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
424	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
425	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
426	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
427	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
428	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
429	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
430	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
431	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
432	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
433	Glass	4	411	1007.12	1001.66	12.67
434	Glass	4	410	1009.47	1004.09	12.76
435	Modern steel penknife	6	604	1010.79	1013.19	11.96
436	Copper alloy pin	4	410	1009.21	1002.27	12.84
437	Iron nail	4	411	1007.05	1001.24	12.72
438	Flint, worked	4	410	1007.72	1003.50	12.77
439	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
440	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
441	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
442	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
443	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
444	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
445	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
446	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
447	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
448	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
449	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
450	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
451	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
452	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
453	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
454	Modified animal bone	4	410	1006.43	1002.52	12.72
455	Glass	4	410	1007.48	1003.42	12.77
456	Glass	4	410	-	-	-
457	Slag	6	605	1013.94	1014.95	12.48
458	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
459	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
460	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
461	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
462	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
463	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
464	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
465	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
466	Bone comb fragment	5	506	-	-	-
467	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
468	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
469	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
470	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
471	Iron artefact	6	603	1008.98	1010.23	12.85
472	Iron artefact	7	701	-	-	-
473	Pot sherd	6	603	1008.77	1010.43	12.78
474	Modern glass (bottle)	6	604	1012.08	1013.35	11.75
475	Iron artefact	7	701	1029.21	988.54	5.96
476	Glass	4	412	1007.50	1002.41	12.77
477	Glass (sieve)	4	412	-	-	-
478	Flint	7	701	1030.06	987.51	5.28
479	Reticello glass rod	4	410	-	-	-
480	Iron nail	4	421	1008.68	1003.45	12.72
481	Iron rove?	4	421	1007.36	1002.32	12.66
482	Glazed stone	4	421	1007.79	1002.65	12.61
483	Slag	7	701	1031.59	986.34	5.31
484	Slag	7	701	1031.81	986.71	5.29
485	Slag (glassy)	4	421	1007.89	1002.68	12.57
486	Flint	7	702	1030.51	988.98	5.64
487	Slag hearth bottom	7	702	1030.75	988.64	5.38
488	Glass	4	421	-	-	-
489	Glass	4	421	-	-	-
490	Glass	4	421	-	-	-
491	Slag (glassy)	4	421	-	-	-
492	Glass	4	421	-	-	-
493	Coal	7	702	-	-	-
494	Iron artefact (sieve)	4	421	-	-	-
495	Iron slag	4	416	-	-	-
496	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
497	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
498	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
499	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
500	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
501	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
502	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
503	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
504	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
505	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
506	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
507	Modern glass	6	605	-	-	-
508	Iron artefact	4	416	-	-	-
509	Slag	7	705	1032.11	986.77	5.26
510	Pot sherd	5	510	999.54	1000.24	12.20
511	Pot sherd	5	510	-	-	-
512	Iron artefact	7	705	1031.65	986.38	5.28
513	Pot sherd	5	509	1001.26	1000.85	12.34
514	Slag	7	704	1029.99	988.16	5.39
515	Slag	7	705	1032.45	985.16	5.58
516	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.74	1004.25	12.21
517	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.81	1004.09	12.17
518	Pot sherd (glazed)	7	704	1032.78	984.56	5.41
519	Glass	4	unstratified	-	-	-
520	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.40	1004.74	12.74
521	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.69	1004.35	12.71
522	Pot sherd	4	413	-	-	-
523	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.13	1004.18	12.72
524	Slag	7	705	1030.54	988.07	5.11
525	Glass	4	415	-	-	-
526	Glass	4	415	-	-	-
527	Glass	4	415	-	-	-
528	Iron artefact	4	415	-	-	-
529	Iron artefact	4	415	-	-	-
530	Iron artefact	4	415	1007.00	1003.02	12.68
531*	Pot sherd	4	420	-	-	-
532	Glass	4	415	-	-	-
533	Pot sherd	4	424	1009.05	1004.05	12.70
534	Flint	4	424	1008.72	1003.31	12.61
535	Iron/copper alloy object	4	424	1006.97	1001.92	12.65
536	Flint flake	5	509	-	-	-
537	Flint flake	5	509	-	-	-
538	Flint flake (possible)	5	509	-	-	-
539	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-
540	Modern glass	6	601	-	-	-

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
541	Pot sherd	4	413	1012.98	1004.48	12.74
542	Iron artefact	4	424	1008.07	1002.77	12.61
543	Flint	4	424	1007.96	1002.44	12.71
544	Iron artefact	7	706	1029.35	988.85	5.66
545	Iron nail	7	706	1029.23	989.32	5.85
546	Clinker?	7	706	1029.32	989.11	5.75
547	Slag	7	706	1029.62	989.15	5.60
548	Slag	7	706	1029.62	989.16	5.59
549	Coal	7	704	1031.66	985.93	5.30
550	Slag	7	707	-	-	-
551	Flint flake	4	434	-	-	-
552	Iron artefact	7	704	1033.48	984.29	5.16
553	Slag	7	704	-	-	-
554	Iron nail	8	802	-	-	-
555	Flint, burnt	4	409	-	-	-
556	Iron rove	7	706	1029.07	989.62	6.15
557	Iron artefact	7	706	-	-	-
558	Iron artefact	7	706	-	-	-
559	Iron artefact	7	706	-	-	-
560	Pot sherd	7	706	1029.34	988.95	5.64
561	Polished stone axe fragment?	4	409	-	-	-
562	Pot sherd	4	426	1015.36	1004.32	12.63
563	Iron nail	8	802	-	-	-
564	Pot sherd	4	-	-	-	-
565	Slag	7	707	1032.84	984.97	5.40
566	Charcoal	4	426	1014.00	1003.78	12.65
567	Flint, worked	4	426	1013.78	1004.01	12.67
568	Bone comb, piece of	8	802	-	-	-
569	Pot sherd	8	?	-	-	-
570	Glass, piece of	8	802	-	-	-
571	Iron artefact	8	?	-	-	-
572	Iron artefact	7	706	1029.89	987.57	5.17
573	Iron artefact	7	704	-	-	-
574	Flint	7	713	1031.81	986.27	5.28
575	Flint	7	713	1031.82	986.25	5.26
576	Slag	7	713	1031.45	986.30	5.30
577	Iron nail	7	710	-	-	-
578	Iron nail with rove	7	710	1028.97	988.99	5.76

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
579	Iron artefact	7	714	-	-	-
580	Flint flake	7	714	-	-	-
581	Flint (worked?)	4	428	1011.98	1001.77	12.62
582	Hearth cake	7	714	-	-	-
583	Iron nail	7	714	-	-	-
584	Iron ferrule	8	805	993.91	1005.75	12.13
585	Slag	7	?	-	-	-
586	Slag	7	?	-	-	-
587	Pot sherd	4	unstratified	-	-	-
588	Pot sherd	4	unstratified	-	-	-
589	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
590	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
591	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
592	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
593	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
594	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
595	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
596	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
597	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
598	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
599	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
600	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
601	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
602	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
603	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
604	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
605	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
606	Iron nail	7	714	-	-	-
607	Iron nail	7	714	-	-	-
608	Slag	7	714	-	-	-
609	Slag	7	712	-	-	-
610	Slag	7	714	-	-	-
611	Amber fragment	8	809	-	-	-
612	Worked bone	8	802	-	-	-
613	Pot sherd	4	402	-	-	-
614	Pot sherd	4	408	-	-	-
615	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
616	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
617	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-

Small Find No.	***Description***	***Trench No.***	***Context No.***	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Height (corrected)***
618	Flint	8	802	-	-	-
619	Flint	8	802	-	-	-
620	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
621	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
622	Pot sherd	4	401	-	-	-
623	Pot sherd	5	504	-	-	-
624	Pot sherd	4	403	-	-	-
625	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
626	Pot sherd	4	405	-	-	-
627	Pot sherd	4	408	-	-	-
628	Iron nail	3	302	-	-	-
629	Worked flint (core)	7	701	-	-	-
630	Worked flint	7	707	-	-	-
631	Worked flint	5	509	-	-	-
632	Worked flint	5	509	-	-	-
633	Worked flint	5	509	-	-	-
634	Worked flint	8	801	-	-	-
635	Worked flint	8	801	-	-	-
636	Pot sherd	8	802	-	-	-
637	Stone spindlewhorl	4	408	-	-	-
638	Worked flint	4	424	-	-	-
639	Pot sherd	5	504	-	-	-
640	Iron artefact ?	6	604	-	-	-
641	Iron artefact	4	416	-	-	-
642	Modified (sawn) antler	8	802	-	-	-
643	Modified (sawn) antler	8	803	-	-	-
644	Modified antler	7	704	-	-	-
645*	Copper alloy rivet	4	421	-	-	-
646*	Pot sherd	1	102	-	-	-
647*	Worked flint	2	215	-	-	-
648*	Worked flint	4	421	-	-	-

Notes:

[Small Find Nos. 590-605 Probably all part of the same piece broken during excavation with a mattock]

[* = small find lost]
[* = recovered from soil sample]

Appendix Seven: Record of Bulk Finds

Context No.	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Shell
101			
102			
103			
104			
105			
106			
107			
108			
109			
110			
111			
112			
113			
114			
115			
116			
117			
118			
119			
120			
121			
201			
202			
203			
204			
205			
206			
207			
208			
209			
210			
211			
212			
213			
214			
215			
216			
217			
218			
219			
220	362g	22g	335g
221			
222	824g		26g
223	119g		

Context No.	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Shell
224	16g		
225	156g		2g
226			
227	7g		
228			
301	75g	4g	17g
302	723g	36g	3g
303			
304	3442.3	55.7	3.8
305	746.0	11.6	
306	533.8	33.6	
307	5.5		
308			
401	7023g	58g	727g
402	4611g	83g	496g
403	619g	7g	29g
404	4181g	58g	569g
405	10640g	117g	507g
406	28g	37g	
407	2513g		8g
408	7770g		197g
409	206g	129g	
410	1109g	24g	8g
411	410g	6g	5g
412	152g		
413	2498g	40g	38g
414	447g	2g	41g
415	688g		
416	9918g	44g	333g
417	136g	51g	
418			
419			
420			
421	1300g	14g	
422	257g		5g
423			
424	896g	14g	
425	10g		2g
426	1422g	21g	2g
427	448g		
428	6904g		117g
429			
430	67g	85g	
431	51g	35g	
432			
433			

Context No.	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Shell
434	14g	12g	
435			
436	10g		
437			
438			
439			
501	398g		1342g
502			
503	2830g	13g	306g
504	2298g	151g	138g
505			
506	13173g	472g	1202g
507			
508			
509	641g	24g	11g
510	2969g	135g	175g
601	325g		
602	878g	22g	2g
603	1089g	21g	
604	212g		
605			
606	14g		
607	12g		
608	11g		
609	191g		
610			
611			
701	492g		203g
702	173g		110g
703			
704	572g	17g	303g
705	591g	7g	310g
706	1790g	34g	938g
707	396g	7g	268g
708	37g		25g
709	7g		7g
710	327g		183g
711	50g	4g	14g
712	295g	8g	128g
713	125g		41g
714	196g		75g
715			
716			
717			
718			
801	8179g	29g	1468g

Context No.	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Shell
802	9886g	78g	958g
803	11924g		980g
804			537g
805	4034g	26g	552g
806	3437g	2g	486g
807	1616g	23g	41g
808	128g		32g
809	1159g	12g	22g
Unstratified	1214g	17g	

	Animal bone	Burnt bone	Shell
No. of boxes	40	1	3
Total weight	143002g	2100g	14327g

Appendix Eight: Samples Record

Sample No.	*Trench No.*	*Context No.*	*No. of Bags*	*Volume (estimate)*
1	1	102 (above western end of feature 113)	2	4 litres
2	1	105	1	0.5 litres
3	1	102 (above eastern end of feature 113)	2	6 litres
4	1	108	2	6 litres
5	2	203 (base of deposit)	1	1 litre
6	1	108 / 114	1	1 litre
7	2	201 (top of trench over bank)	2	3 litres
8	1	115	1	1.5 litres
9	1	110	1	0.25 litres
10	1	111	1	0.5 litres
11	2	213	1	1.5 litres
12	1	120	1	0.1 litres
13	2	213	1	0.5 litres
14	2	209	1	1 litre
15	2	211	1	1 litre
16	2	201 (top of bank – bone and shell)	1	1 litre
17	2	213	1	0.25 litre
18	2	215	1	2 litres
19	5	507	1	
20	5	510	2	14 litres
21	4	421	2	9 litres
22	4	422	2	14 litres
23	4	424	1	3 litres
24	4	424	1	0.2 litres
25	4	426	1	
26	4	427	1	
27	4	428	1	
28	7	714	1	7 litres

Appendix Nine: Surfer plots *(prepared by Keith Adams)*

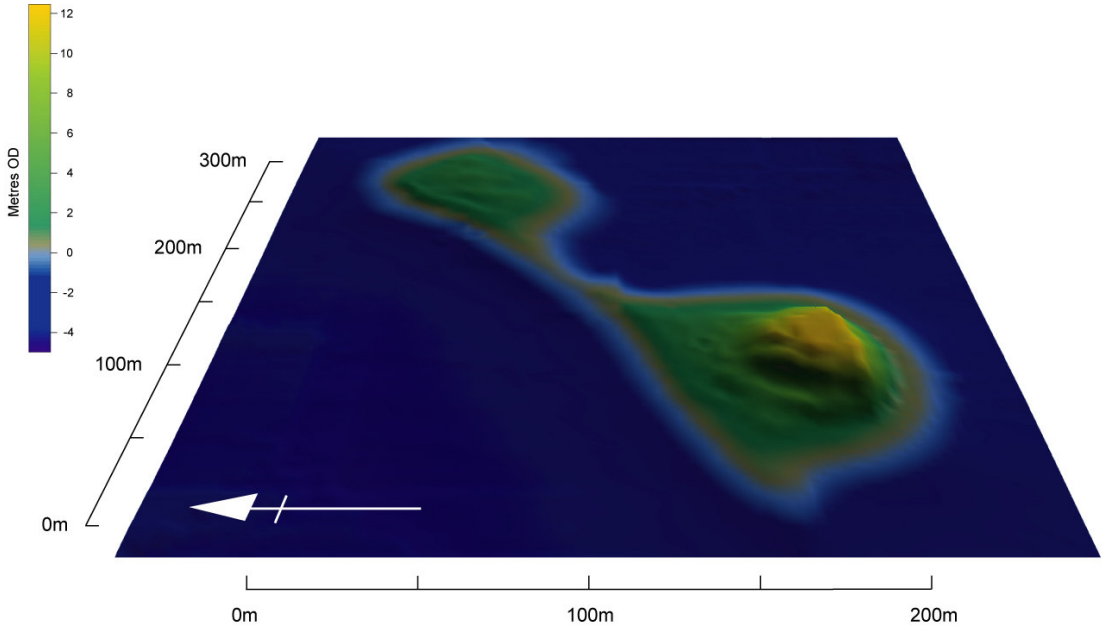


Plate One: The Dunnyneill Islands

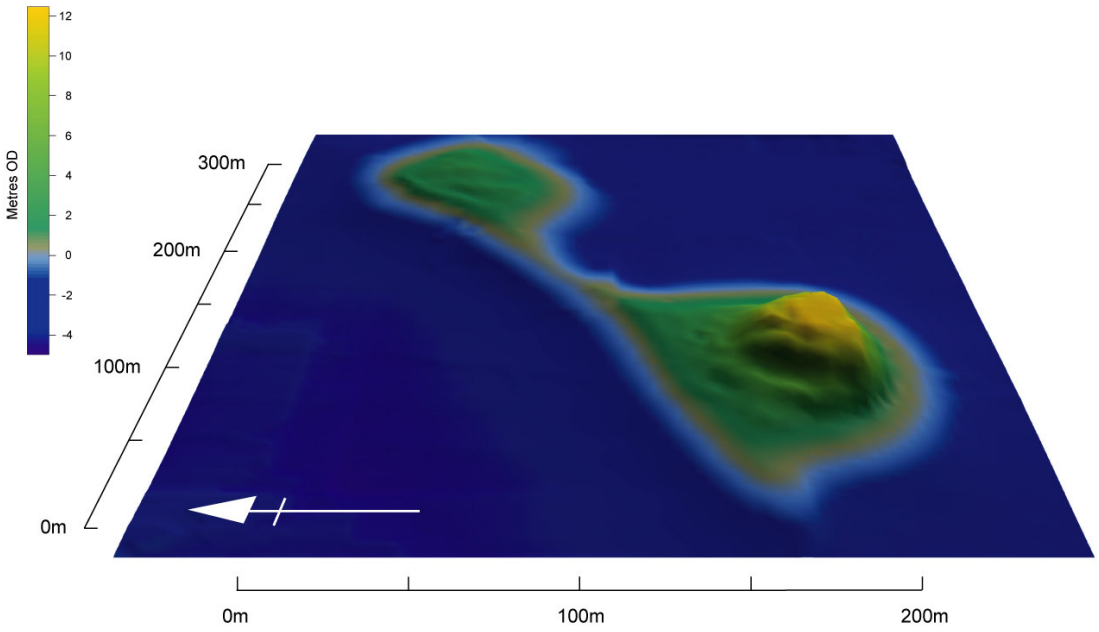


Plate Two: The Dunnyneill Islands (vertically exaggerated by a factor of 1.5)

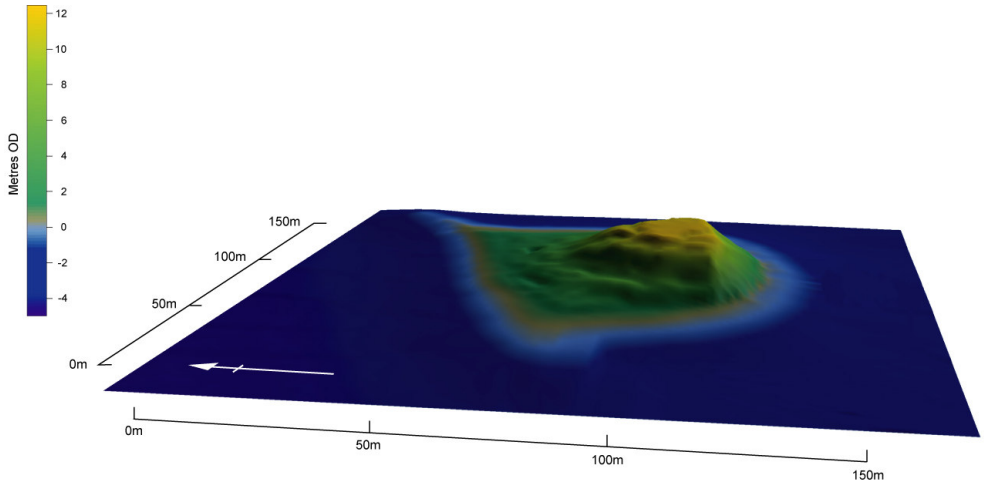


Plate Three: Main Dunnyneill Island. Actively eroding southern cliff.

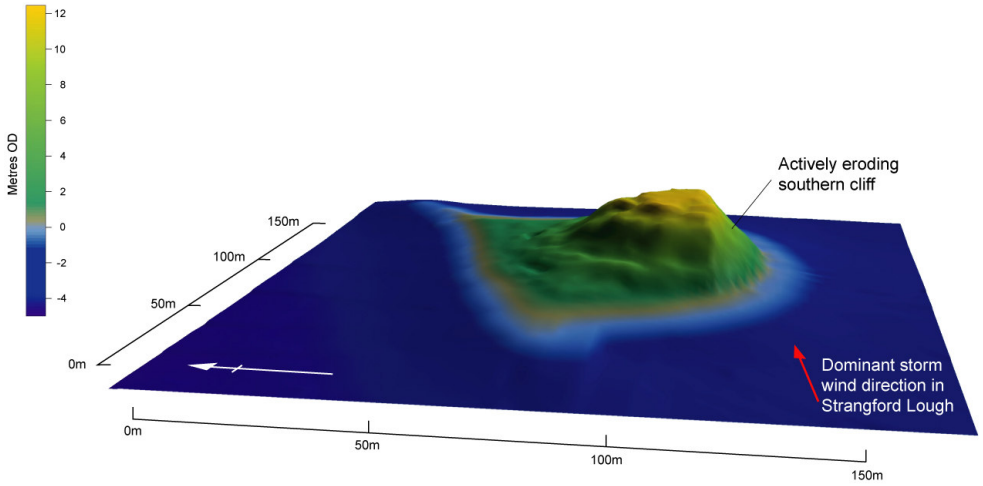


Plate Four: Main Dunnyneill Island. Actively eroding southern cliff.
(Vertically exaggerated by a factor of 1.5)

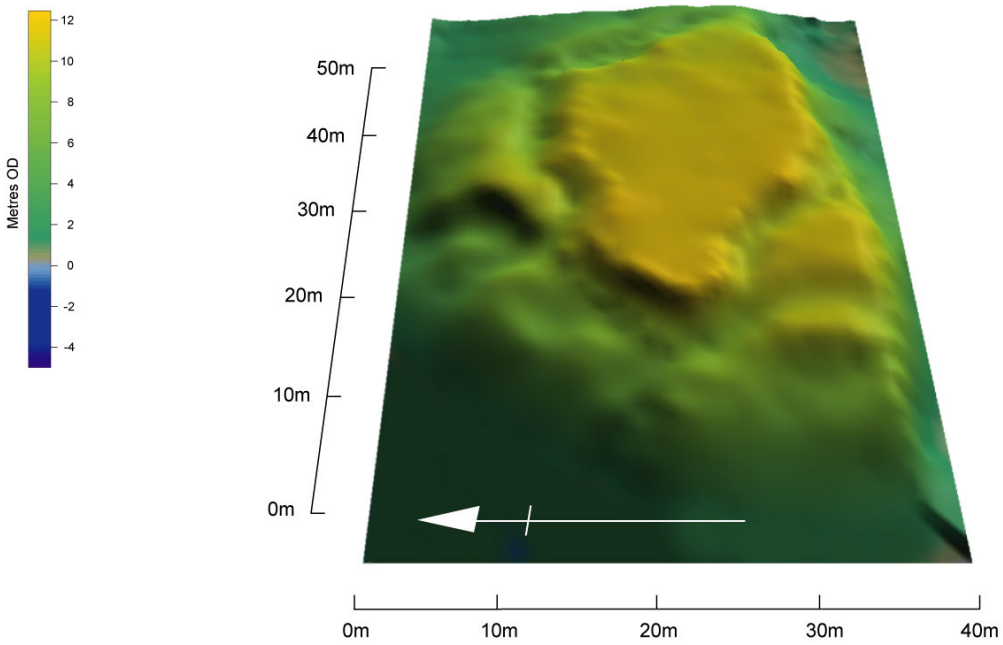


Plate Five: Main Dunnyneill Island: Earthwork enclosures

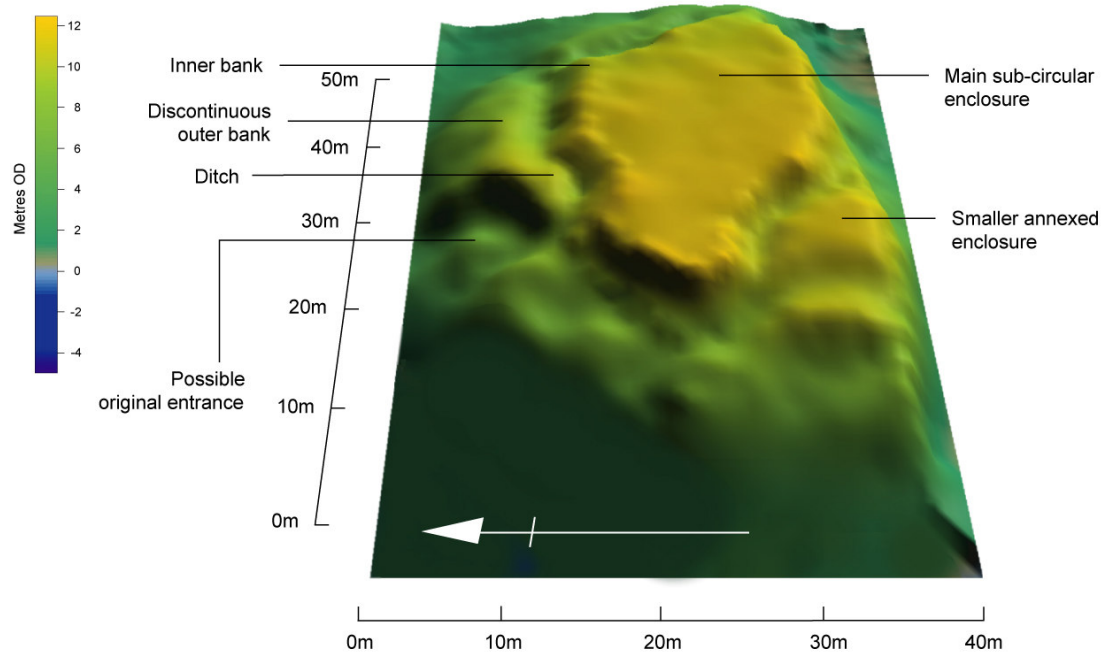


Plate Six: Main Dunnyneill Island: Earthwork enclosures
(Vertically exaggerated by a factor of 1.5)

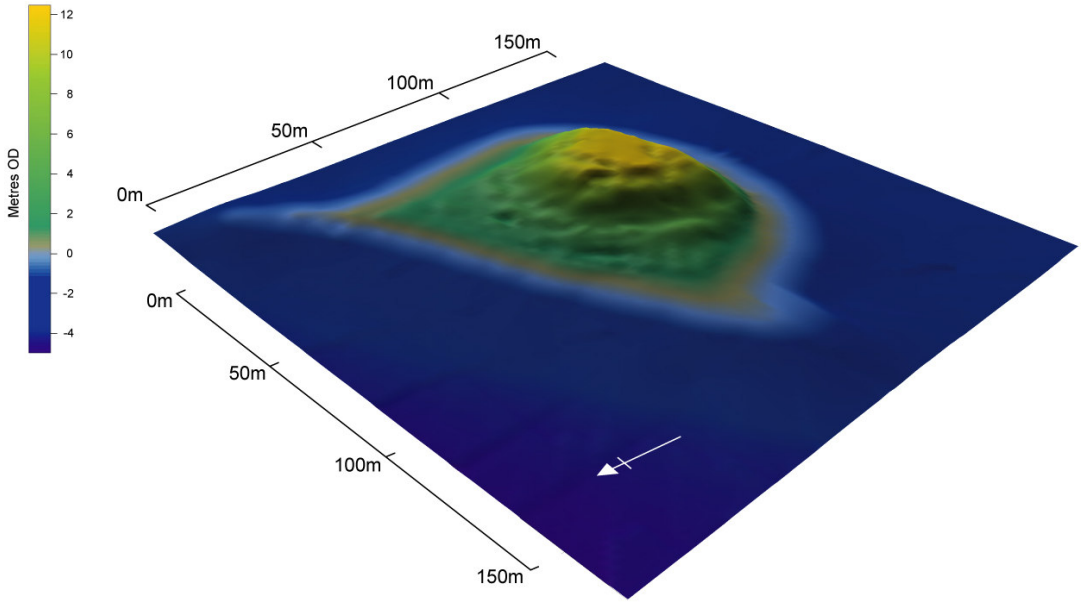


Plate Seven: Main Dunnyneill Island. Surviving elements of low earthwork at base of the island and continuous break in the slope on the island of the same height.

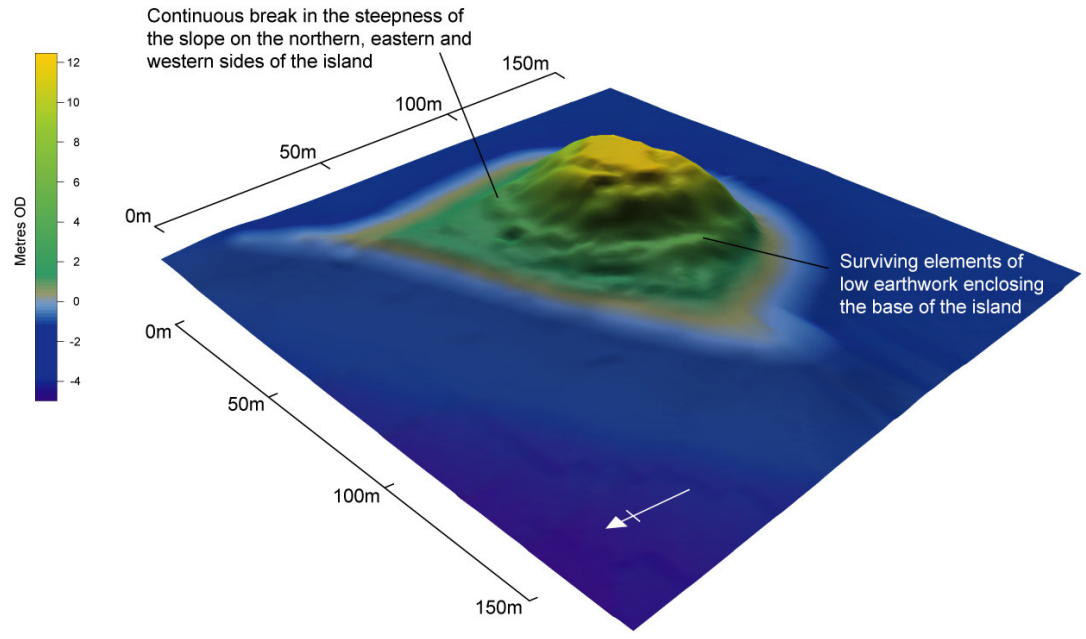


Plate Eight: Main Dunnyneill Island. Surviving elements of low earthwork at base of the island and continuous break in the slope on the island of the same height. (Vertically exaggerated by a factor of 1.5)

Appendix Ten: Radiocarbon Dates *(prepared by Michelle Thompson)*

Context 102

Sample: animal bone

UB-4918 1195 ± 22 BP

One sigma CAL AD 786 – 883 CAL BP 1164 – 1067

Two sigma CAL AD 775 – 889 CAL BP 1175 – 1061

Context 205

Sample: animal bone

UB-4919 1292 ± 20 BP

One sigma CAL AD 674 – 759 CAL BP 1276 – 1191

Two sigma CAL AD 666 – 775 CAL BP 1284 – 1175

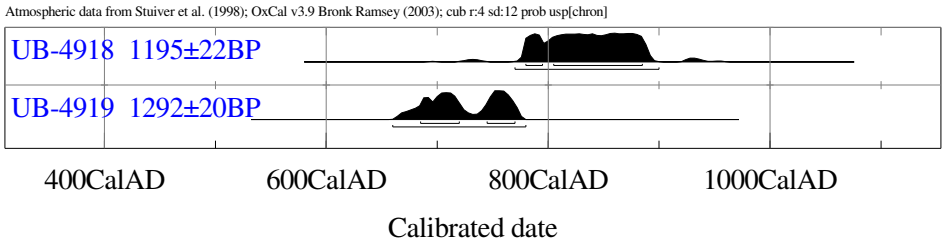


Plate Nine: The Dunnyneill Islands (looking southeast)

Plate Ten: The smaller Dunnyneill Island and the tidal causeway (looking northeast)

Plate Eleven: The inner bank (B1) separating the lower enclosed area in the foreground (A2) from the upper enclosed area in the background (A1) (looking east)

Plate Twelve: The low earthwork enclosing the base of the hill (B3i) (looking southwest)

Plate Thirteen: The possible duck trap and hide (F4) (looking west)

Plate Fourteen: Detail of the actively eroding southern cliff face of the main island (looking northeast)

Plate Fifteen: The actively eroding southern cliff of the main island (looking northeast)

Plate Sixteen: Part of Trench Two following excavation of the ditch cut (looking southeast)

Plate Seventeen: Part of Trench Four showing Phase 2 partially slab-lined curvilinear feature (Context No.418) and Phase 1 wall footings (Context Nos.406 and 409) (looking southwest)

Plate Eighteen: copper alloy buckle and attached plate (Small Find No.95), late twelfth to late fourteenth century AD.